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26 October 1983

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA REPORT

No. 2842

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

IMPORTS INCREASE--The value of imports for the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) states reached \$57.7 billion in 1982, an increase of \$9 billion over 1981, in which the value of imports had been \$48.6 billion. The value of GCC imports in terms of Arab dinars came to a total of 18,627,400,000 dinars last year, compared to 15,687,600,000 dinars in 1981. The UAE's imports decreased from 2,963,000,000 dinars in 1981 to 2,898,700,000 dinars in 1982. Imports increased in Saudi Arabia from 9,599,000,000 dinars to 12,507,000,000 dinars. [Text]
[Dubayy AL-BAYAN in Arabic 15 Aug 83 p 1] 9164

CSO: 4404/614

DETERIORATION IN CONDITION OF NATIONAL SHIPPING LINES DESCRIBED

London AL-DUSTUR in Arabic No 298, 8 Aug 83 Supplement pp 1, 2

/Article: "The Shipping Lines on the Verge of Bankruptcy"/

/Text/ The management of the Sudanese Shipping Lines has declared that it is on the verge of bankruptcy because it has been boycotted locally, since preference in the shipping of goods which the private sector imports and exports goes to foreign lines, on the one hand, and there is no legal legislation which gives priority to the Sudanese merchant fleet in transporting imported or exported cargoes to or from the Sudan on the other. Although the Sudan signed the maritime transport agreement which stipulates that 40 percent of goods are to be shipped by purchasing countries and 40 percent by selling countries, while 20 percent is subjected to competition in transport among the shipping companies, at the Geneva Treaty Conference in 1975, this agreement is not enforced locally by the government or the private sector.

The management of the shipping lines asserts that other countries monopolize most exports and imports and that the authority requested that it be assigned the shipment of wheat and sugar from the United States of America rather than shipping it in American ships; however, the government bodies did not respond to that.

In dealing with the issue, the director general of the shipping company stated "We can be guided by the experience of some developing countries which give special privileges to encourage shipping on domestic lines. Among these are the grant of a customs discount to any importer or exporter if he ships his goods by domestic lines. He is also given priority in import and export permits. Some African countries have imposed laws fining any cargo 15 percent if it comes by way of foreign lines."

As to the reason for this boycott of the shipping lines, especially on the part of the private sector, that is connected to the government's import-export policy. It is well known that the shipping lines request that the value of the shipment exported be paid for in foreign rather than domestic currency, since the shipping lines pay shipping, maintenance and fuel charges in foreign currency. This makes the private sector prefer to ship in foreign vessels, since they are lower priced and have greater shipping capacity and are more competent in their insurance, which is what the shipping

lines are lacking. This has made the lines cease working and has exposed them to losses, because the price of shipments is paid in local currency, which does not cover the daily costs of a single ship, which are estimated at \$10,000, in addition to maintenance activities and Suez Canal tolls.

In this regard, the director general stated "The Sudanese merchant marine is now competing in transporting the cargoes of Jordan, Saudi Arabia, and Yemen, since all the revenues from them--one third of its income--comes in hard currency to settle commitments."

The director declared that these three countries would cease using the Sudanese Shipping Lines in a year, in view of these countries' plans to rely on their own fleets. This would subject the Sudanese Shipping Lines to bankruptcy, unless the countries hastened to protect them by providing a monopoly of the shipping to and from the Sudan or providing \$26 million a year to meet the shipping fleet's commitments and pay the instalments of the price of the ships and their maintenance.

11887

CSO: 4504/585

EASTERN REGION'S WATER, ELECTRICITY PROBLEMS REVIEWED

London AL-DUSTUR in Arabic No 298, 8 Aug 83 Supplement p 3

/Article: "The Chronic Electricity Problem in Port Sudan"/

/Text/ The problem of electricity blackouts and the dark gloom that embraces the major towns of the Sudan for long periods are like the darkness in the countryside which arises from the lack of kerosene supplies. This problem has become a fact of modern life for the people of the Sudan and, if the capital itself cannot solve its endemic problems with electricity, to the point where the people in it have adjusted their lives to live with the problem of blackouts:

If this is the situation in the country's capital, we can imagine the situation in other towns in the Sudan. Among these towns we might choose the town of Port Sudan, the country's main port, and talk about its electricity ordeal. This town, to which electricity came in 1916, in order to illuminate the port, railway station and offices, still draws electricity from two plants, the first of which was built in 1954, the second in 1960. When they were built their total power was 8 megawatts, but this dropped to less than 20 percent of the total. The more modern of the two plants was to have been changed in 1974, but they have not been changed yet.

The electricity director said that the town has been in a state of total darkness because the plants have stopped, since their operating life has ended and there are no spare parts. He said that his various unremitting requests for spare parts have been going on since 1979, without an answer. The director of electricity added "If we exclude the factories, and the two plants operate at their maximum capacity, they will meet 50 percent of the town's electricity needs."

To that, the electricity director added that just two generators were operating in the two moribund electric plants, and their capacity was not enough to provide electricity for part of a single one of the town's main sections.

The electricity shortage in Port Sudan reflects the extent of chaos that prevails in government department, especially the ones which offer services to the citizens. There are no carefully studied, clear plans for electricity in Port Sudan determining the city's requirements at the present time and its

future needs. For example, we find that this chaos and improvisation on the part of the General Electricity and Water Authority in Port Sudan have caused unlimited sufferings for the citizens, while they have caused grievous material losses for the domestic economy. Let us let the director of this organization talk to us about this. He said, "In the seventies, many factories were erected in Port Sudan including mills, candy factories, tire factories, oil presses and textile mills. The organization was established without a study on an electricity supply for some of these factories, which had an effect on the electricity system, which was not established for such a tremendous load."

The Port Sudan electricity director went on to say "After a while we discovered that we could not supply factories and dwellings with electricity; we informed the factories that they should rely on themselves for electricity supplies, and this compelled them to install their own generators."

Perhaps what the electricity director related regarding his authority's experience with the Sharaf Textile Plant will make one laugh and cry at the same time. The organization was committed to supply this factory with electricity, but it failed to adhere to that commitment in 1980, 1981 and 1982, so that the factory was compelled to install its own generators. Last year, the authority was compelled to resort to the factory and buy electricity from it to sell to citizens during the summer period!

There has been much talk for years about austerity measures and the guidance of performance, but it appears that what happens in the offices and organizations has no relationship to these slogans that are raised; the proverb that says "He came to put eye shadow on her, then blinded her" applies to the electricity department in Port Sudan and officials in the Eastern Region. These officials slept for a long period of time, and, when they awoke in the town as it was swimming in dark gloom, decided to solve the problem at once and presented it to al-Numayri during his visit to the town. He solved it by the method of "perspicacity is the mother of praise," deciding to turn the Crosley generators that had been imported for the Red Sea Spinning Plant over to the General Electricity Authority to solve the problem of electricity in the town. What happened? This factory, which is considered the biggest textile mill in the country, has continued to be ready to operate since 1978 but has not produced, because its electric generators were turned over to the General Electricity and Water Authority in Port Sudan; rather than producing, the plant has remained shut down. The generators were installed on the pads of the authority's old generators, and those could not support them, so it was decided to break them up. The process of breaking them up and building new ones took more than a year and a half. As a result of that, the Crosley Company, which manufactured the generators and was responsible for installing them, demanded compensation of 1.5 million pounds sterling. The process of bargaining with the company went on for another 6 months, during which a ministerial committee was formed to follow up on the subject and pay compensation to the company, and the Sudanese government has been compelled to pay the salaries of the company's engineers and experts in hard currency up to this time, because the company's contract was just for 6 months.

The generators were supposed to start operating on 15 May 1981 but they have not. The problem is still present up to now because it is not possible to connect the new cables of the Crosley generators to the authority's wornout cables, on the one hand, and because they were designed for the factory and not for the various purposes of the authority. The problem of the generators is still present and the Crosley company's engineers are holding meetings with officials and engineers of the Ministry of Power and the ministerial committee composed of the Ministries of Finance and Power, one of whose members, the minister of state in the Ministry of Finance, has made a number of visits to Port Sudan to hold negotiations with the company's representatives and engineers, while the Red Sea textile plant has remained a lifeless corpse since 1978, rust rising up some parts of its machinery. Its character leads one to predict that its fate will be no better than that of the paper factory in Uruma, which has been standing motionless for 3 decades without producing a single piece of paper. In another area, the generators are standing motionless as well, the town has been living in a dark gloom, the newspapers and media talk about austerity and the guidance of production and spending, and millions of pounds, dollars and pounds sterling are going to waste in view of the chaos and improvisation that are rife in the organizations, department and factories, incubating constant and permanent hunger, suffering, bankruptcy and impotence in the government's budgets.

11887

CSO: 4504/586

DISSIDENT ORGAN PLAYS POOR PUBLIC SERVICES IN KHARTOUM

London AL-DUSTUR in Arabic No 298, 8 Aug 83 Supplement pp 1, 2

/Article: "Who is Responsible for the Deterioration of Services in the Capital?"

/Text/ Khartoum is the capital of the Sudan and the focal point of its cultural and social progress. God granted it natural beauty when he chose it as a location for the confluence of the White and Blue Niles. As the people who are in charge of it say, it is now in a condition that does not cause one happiness, and is almost a city without services; growing "heaps" of filth have started to constitute a serious threat to the environment and a center for the pullulation of flies and other noxious insects. The council chairman of the region between the two Niles has disclosed the fact that the environment in the capital is suffering from many problems, and he has added that the capital has not yet been able to open up water drains and sewers, though the rainy season is imminent. He added that some of these drains and sewers have been polluted and need excavation throughout the year, and that the minister of works has allowed some of his own ministry's excavators to help them save the situation. The council chairman of the region between the two Niles went on to say that the health of the environment needs great support and that the government sanitation campaign, which has gone on for 40 days, has not been sufficient, since the heaps are still piling up and the filth increasing; the problem is that the council has no equipment, vehicles or spare parts. The council chairman stated that the council has 47 decrepit old trucks and those of them that are useable come to only 10, seven of which are out of service because they need oil and lubrication, which is not available to the council. This means that the council is using just three trucks for "public health" and environmental health in the country's capital.

The council chairman of the region between the two Niles revealed the nature of the wretched state of services in the capital and the reasons for that. He specified that the council is in need of central government support and support from the relevant ministries, such as the Ministries of Health and Construction, Public Works and Organizations. The council chairman added that the capital is the country's face and that the central government must be concerned with it. The chairman of the Khartoum region wished that the competent ministers would respond to that. He acknowledged the shortcomings

of the council and its administrative agencies, which consist of 50 members and a number of administrative officers, in addition to the members of the city councils, pointing out that the council and its administrative and technical agencies were not concerned with keeping up and renovating the machinery, vehicles and equipment and that the services have deteriorated, so that the situation, in his words, had become disturbing, while the citizens call it a tragic situation which cannot be endured and one which reflects a neglect that is imposing grave harm and disturbance to citizens' lives and health. The council chairman of the Khartoum area, in his statements, declared that the council had not yet received the amounts that were allocated to the budget for this year. The council chairman of the region between the two Niles pointed out that the council estimated last year's budget at 8 million pounds, but approval was made for just 3 million, and that most of this sum went for workers' salaries, leaving a very limited amount for service areas. In his statement, the chairman of the council of the region between the two Niles went on to say that the citizens had stopped paying revenues because in some areas of the capital they had paid money for services which did not get to them, and most of the "Khartoum rural" areas were unplanned and therefore did not pay revenues. The council chairman of the region between the two Niles pointed out that the services that had been performed in the area of education and opening up some first aid locations and dispensaries had been done through "self-help" by the citizens, and he called on the citizens to follow the same program in the area of environmental health.

The Sudanese newspaper AL-SAHAFAH presented its meeting with the chairman of the region between the two Niles under the title "Services in the National Capital, between Low Budgets and Neglect and Indifference: Efforts Are Falt-ering, Plans Are Frozen and Problems Are Piling up." The fact is that the council chairman of the region between the two Niles, faced with the bitter facts and the tragic state of services in the three-city capital, could not ward off the charges directed against the council and, through it, at all the central ministries connected to the issue of services in the capital.

He concluded his interview by relieving the council of responsibility by asking citizens to solve the problems of environmental health and services through self-help, as they had done in the two areas of education and health. In order for the goals of the council chairman of the region between the two Niles to be clearer, we are citing his statement on what was achieved in the area of education verbatim, when he said, "A number of schools have been built alongside a large number of classrooms, and the governor of Khartoum has donated us the sum of 80,000 pounds to build more classrooms." He went on to say, "Our reliance on self-help is great; it is sufficient that the government is supplying us with teachers and some books; the citizens must build and establish classrooms and schools." The council chairman of the region between the two Niles told citizens of the capital that they had to provide everything to carry out the services assigned to the council, while the council would provide them with a tremendous army of administrators and employees, who receive the bulk of its budget, while all the services the council provides are almost nonexistent, in the words of the newspaper

AL-SAHAFAH and by the admission of the council chairman himself, and that the council was incapable of providing more than three trucks to remove the debris and garbage from the streets and areas of the capital with its three cities and its countryside.

The council chairman of the region between the two Niles tried to strip his council of responsibility and place the responsibility on the administrative formulas and laws that govern relations between the central ministry and the council of the area and the town council. This is a matter which citizens previously referred to when they criticized the current formulation of "local government," which, under the slogan of decentralism, has spawned new generations of the microbe "bureaucracy," which has acquired immunity against all the toxins used to combat it. What inspire sorrow are the new bureaucratic formulas for withholding services from the citizens in the capital of the country itself, and their fragmentation of responsibility in a manner which makes holding onto it something similar to an attempt to hold onto water by two separate hands.

If that is the situation in the national capital of the Sudan, the headquarters of the central ministries, the situation in the towns and capitals of the regions appears more painful and bitter, when it comes up against the complicated administrative formulas and laws that govern relations between the councils in the various areas in the regions, and their regional governments and ministries, and between these various agencies and the central ministries. In the face of this bitter situation, the citizens can only take their affairs in their own hands and reply to the call of the council chairman of the region between the two rivers to rely on themselves in performing the necessary services, as far as they themselves go, leaving the organizations of local government, the regional and central ministries, and their responsibilities to continue arguing to determine the responsibilities of each, as much as it seems that they have preferred to emulate the Byzantines, who continued to quarrel until their enemies overran their land and they were left no reason to fight, and to carry out the chairman's advice to them, which is that it is "their duty to help preserve the health of the environment, which is the basis, so that the day will come in which the councils of the regions are able to perform their duties."

11887

CSO: 4504/586

DISSIDENT JOURNAL COMPLAINS ABOUT COIN SHORTAGE

London AL-DUSTUR in Arabic No 298, 8 Aug 83 Supplement p 4

/Article: "Who Will Buy a Pound for 80 Piasters?"/

/Text/ I will trade you a paper pound, which carries a commitment from the Bank of the Sudan to pay its value of 100 piasters, but will sell it to you for just 80 piasters! I will make a profit of 20 percent in a minute if you have money in coin, and I will lose 20 percent in coin if it is paper. The Central Bank of the Sudan cannot compete with beggars in providing coin, but it encourages "speculation" in coin prices if "the interest rate on the trade" rises.

This reference is the reality which governs cash transactions in the Sudan, since purchase and sales transactions are difficult, as there are no coins, at a time when currency is abundantly available. AL-DUSTUR previously analyzed the reason for that in its analysis of the drop in the exchange rate of the Sudanese pound; this time we will present what the Sudanese citizen is saying this month.

AL-AYYAM newspaper conducted an investigation into the scarcity of coins and asked some citizens for the reasons for the scarcity. Herewith we cite their statements, as the newspaper AL-AYYAM published them:

Mr Qasamallah Ahmad, a pharmacist, said:

"We have been offering aspirins instead of coins, to give out to people when we are sure aspirin will not cause them complications. We are also failing to get the real value of the medicine, by making deductions from it. In spite of that, we are not safe from the criticism of the public."

Mr Muhammad Umighu, owner of "Refreshments for Young People," discloses:

He has suffered from a coin shortage, which has prompted him to buy coins from beggars at a rate of 80 pounds' worth of riyals and shillings for 100 pounds in currency.

He said, "We learned from entities in commercial circles that they have resorted to melting down silver coins to use in making keys, since automobile

keys are made out of 2 riyals (in coin) and sold for 2 pounds. In addition, some goldsmiths cheat on the gold in them."

The citizen 'Abd-al-Razzaq Kuwalu, a cigarette vendor, said:

"Most customers hand us 15 piasters so that we can give them a single cigarette costing 135 milliemes. The solution is for us either to keep the rest until they come back or to give them candy for 15 cilliemes. There are no pieces of candy at that price."

Mr Muhammad 'Ali Farah, owner of an itinerant soft drink cart, said:

"The price of a bottle of Pepsi Cola is 23 piasters. That is, we are at all times asked at least to assume that we should put aside 2 piasters for the customer; if we cannot do so we will conduct the transaction in candy, and hear many harsh words."

He said, "The beggars are the best of the exploitative banks: they provide coins at extremely greedy prices."

Mr 'Uthman Mahmud Mallah, a grocer in Khartoum:

He confirmed that the solution will be to modify the prices of goods in order to eliminate transactions in coins by the lower classes, or to withdraw these coins so that other paper currency will take their place.

He stated that the customers refuse to take boxes of matches instead of the shilling in change left over for them. Their excuse in that is that they do not smoke. Or they refuse to take chewing gum by stating that they are not women! /He stated/ "That causes us to relinquish some of our rights to some customers, or, in exchange, they relinquish their rights to us. The final two solutions are not practical, and they are not beneficial for us or the customers."

Mr Salah al-Nur, a vegetable vendor, said:

"There is no change, and we handle that with vegetables. For example, someone who buys a kilogram of tomatoes and gives us a pound is faced with two choices here: we can give him a lemon, onion or Egyptian watercress, and if he refuses we can look for change for him from our fellow-vendors."

He said, "The solution lies in supplying more coin."

Mr Bashir Mahjub, a fruit vendor:

He asked where the coins have gone.

He stated that that question has caused him great anxiety, because the crisis in the availability of coins is leading to recession in the market, since the choice that faces the vendor and the customer is that one of them must abandon his rights.

He said, "It is unfortunate that we should break up sales and take goods back from customers because the necessary change does not exist."

He said, "We have become fed up with offering alternatives for change in the form of oranges or bananas. The solution is for the Bank of the Sudan to supply more coins."

Mr 'Ali 'Uthman, a butcher:

He asserted "Change cannot be found, transactions involving shillings or riyals cause problems, and the solution lies only in leaving the rest to the citizen, or having the citizen leave us the rest that is due him. However, some citizens adhere to their rights adamantly, making us search in the empire of the beggars, where we buy 9 riyals for a pound."

He pointed out that sidewalk vendors are the real conspirators against the domestic economy, because they smuggle coins and sell them to antique factories outside the Sudan.

Mr Mirghani Ahmad, first transportation superintendent in Abu Janzir Square in the capital:

He stressed that the problem that is repeated in all the transportation routes is that of "change," which prompts the department order conductors to write out the change due the passenger on the back of his ticket, to enable him to go to the department to get back what is owed him.

Salah 'Uthman, a conductor:

"It was decided that the conductors would not be compelled to provide change, because the department just gave out tickets, not coins." He added, "How can change be provided for 70 percent of the passengers who do not have a chance to give it to us?" He said, "We always resort to devising solutions which are not beneficial, pooling the leftover change for three or four passengers, and giving them the equivalent in currency. However, one passenger comes back, abandoning the others on the excuse that he does not know them and that he wants us to give him the change, and he insists on adhering to his rights."

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CSO: 4504/586

BRIEFS

SUGAR SHORTAGE REPORTED--In a news item quoted by the Sudanese newspaper AL-SAHAPAH, most of the sugar allocations for the Darfur region have disappeared from the transportation warehouses in the town of Kusti. The paper pointed out that security authorities are still investigating the accused persons regarding the disappearance of the region's sugar. The tabulations of the losses from this up to now come to 2,180 sacks, enough for the daily consumption of more than 4 million people in the Darfur region of the Sudan. This has required that the regional minister of finance and economy move to the town of Kusti to supervise the dispatch of the remaining sugar allocations for the region, in view of the total absence of sugar in his region. /Text/ /London AL-DUSTUR in Arabic No 298, 8 Aug 83 Supplement p1/

IRAQI WAR VOLUNTEERS--The newspaper AL-HADAF, organ of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party in the Sudan, states "In the contingents of volunteers organized by the government to help Iraq repel the racist Persian aggression against its territory and the east wing of the Arab nation, the number of people who have died comes to 43." However, the government and its media have not concentrated on that, and have not dignified the war dead and their families. This reflects their true position regarding the process of volunteering and helping Iraq seize its legitimate rights and defend its territory and the territory of the Arabs. In addition to that, the government has sent only 4,000 volunteers, while the number of volunteers, according to the records, comes to 60,000. It has also refused to respond to the desires of volunteers in the people's armed forces and groups of intellectuals, out of the fear that they will be influenced by the ideas of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and the pioneering revolutionary experiment in Iraq. The security agencies have distorted the truth about the volunteers and have published biased rumors, but none of this has belittled the role of the people of the Sudan in participating with Iraq or the status of the people who died in battle for the sake of the national obligation. The volunteers have not ceased pouring forth; the people of the Sudan have volunteered since the beginning of the Persian aggression in 1980, when they made a heroic, effective contribution and offered martyrs, foremost among them the martyr Isma'il al-Sadiq Muhammad Nur, who met his death in battle in 1981 and whose chaste corpse was received by the town of al-Abyad with tumultuous demonstrations condemning the Iranian aggression and those who are standing behind it. The floods of volunteers are still flowing onto the territory of the battle, expressing our

people's solidarity with Iraq and its affiliation with the Islamic Arab civilization." /Text/ /London AL-DUSTUR in Arabic No 298, 8 Aug 83 Supplement p 3/ 11887

STUDENT TAXES--This month the new academic year is supposed to start for students in the intermediate stage in the Sudanese capital, Khartoum, while the Ministry of Education has declared its readiness for the new year by providing academic accessories for the students. This declaration is similar to the statement the ministry made last year, which was met by extensive student demonstrations, in which intermediate stage students participated enthusiastically, in view of the extreme shortage of school supplies and the severe transportation bottlenecks. The new aspect of the situation is that this year the educational authorities have imposed "taxes" on students in the intermediate stage, which will save the ministry 1.5 million pounds, at the rate of 20 pounds which each student must pay in order for the ministry to provide a seat on which the student can sit. /Text/ /London AL-DUSTUR in Arabic No 298, 8 Aug 83 Supplement p 2/ 11887

CSO: 4504/586

MARINE POLLUTION CONTROL DISCUSSED

Muscat OMAN DAILY OBSERVER in English 2 Oct 83 p 5

[Article by Clifford Anthony]

[Text]

THE city of Naples was in the grip of cholera, in 1973. Before the outbreak was contained, 19 people died.

An investigation showed the outbreak was due to contaminated shell fish.

This is just one example from the large number of similar cases reported every year. The main sources of pollution are caused by tankers and other ships.

In 1978 alone, an estimated 4,671,000 tonnes of hydrocarbon, were dumped into the seas. Out of this, 600,000 tonnes were due to operational discharge from tankers, 300,000 tonnes from tanker accidents and 1,800,000 tonnes from run off. Other inputs come from natural seeps, refineries and off shore production facilities.

Oman's coastal areas, which boast an abundant marine flora and fauna, are vulnerable to marine pollution because of heavy tanker traffic.

Realising the health hazards and harm to marine resources posed by marine pollution, the Sultanate has drafted an Oman Marine Pollution Control Law giving protection to the coast and stringent measures against erring vessels.

The Council for the Conservation of the Environment and Prevention of Pollution in cooperation with International Maritime

Organisation recently held a five-day seminar on marine pollution and control to create public awareness. The seminar, initiated by the Council's vice-chairman and the Minister of Communications, Sayyid Salim bin Nassir al Busaidi, evoked great interest among Omanis in general and pollution experts in particular.

In his inaugural address, Sayyid Salim described the steps taken by the government in pollution control, safeguarding of marine resources and Oman's role in the Regional Organisation for the Protection of Marine Environment.

The highlight of the seminar was the study papers presented by experts on oil pollution problems faced the world over and their remedies, with emphasis on Oman. The important topics discussed in the seminar included the responsibility of Sultan of Oman's Air Force, Sultan of Oman's Navy, utility services and government

departments in preventing and combating oil pollution.

The SOAF plays a great role in safeguarding the coast. SOAF patrols the tanker routes and vessels causing pollution are admonished. Simultaneously, SON and CCEPP are alerted of any incidents.

The No. 2 pilot of SOAF's squadron at Seeb, Naqeeb Tayyar Ali Said, in his paper presented at the seminar said that on several occasions the erring vessels had heeded their warnings and refrained from discharging oil into the sea.

As a part of their aerial surveillance expansion programme, SOAF has recently acquired a Seavan, also known as a Skyvan maritime reconnaissance aircraft. It has advanced equipment which can spot the smallest oil spill from high altitudes.

SOAF has also plans to acquire more Seavans and by the end of 1985 will have a six-plane fleet for

pollution vigil. Due to SOAF's efforts the number of oil incidents has been considerably reduced. More pilots are being trained on pollution control.

Once an oil spill is reported, the pollution control officer will plan the course of action to be taken. His initial task will be to minimise the risk of pollution.

"If a ship is in distress and in danger of leaking oil, the primary efforts will be to tow her away from high risk areas," the acting general secretary of CCEPP, Mr N. T. Kapadia, said in his paper.

In case of an oil slick the immediate concern will be the removal of oil from water. The main devices used in oil pollution combating are oil skimmers, booms and use of dispersants.

The CCEPP has plans to open an operations centre under the Oil Spill Contingency Plan. The centre will have an operations officer, an assistant and a trainee officer. They will be empowered to act as government-on-scene commanders in case of emergencies.

The responsibility of clean-up operations has been assigned to various Government Agencies and Organisations. For example, the Royal Oman Police Coast

Guard and the Sultan of Oman's Navy are responsible for deploying oil pollution protection devices for coastal and offshore waters while the Ministry of Land Affairs and Municipalities will assist in cleaning of the beaches.

Plans are also in hand to give training to fishermen in identification and reporting of oil spills.

Oman has an abundance of marine resources with a myriad of fish — the main sources of livelihood for about 4,000 fishermen and about 50,000 people who are dependent upon the industry. Catches at present are 50,000 tonnes per annum with a potential to increase this to 3 million tonnes per annum.

The marine biologist at CCEPP, Victor C. Anderlini, in his paper said that Oman's rich marine resources included exotic fishes, non-commercial coral reef fish, sea birds and other water fowls. Loggerhead turtles, a protected species, is seen in large numbers only in Oman. Whales and porpoises are also attracted to the Arabian peninsula.

The coastal areas have been classified according to an oil pollution vulnerability index. This helps to determine the areas that are at great risk.

The main factors considered for determining the index are the proximity of desalination and power plants, fishing areas, naval and commercial harbours, palaces, turtle and bird nesting areas, recreational beaches, coral reefs and rock types.

The vulnerability survey also helps to identify coastlines which can be converted into "sacrificial beaches," where crude oil can be diverted in clean up operations.

The marine chemist at CCEPP, Dr A.D. Matthews in his paper said oil floatings could be affected in several ways. For instance, it could lose its lighter fractions by evaporation with a consequent increase in viscosity and density. It could also be affected by sunlight and a small amount of oil dissolves in water.

According to Dr Matthews, the adult fish are capable of detecting harmful substance in water and migrate to safer areas. But eggs and larvae could be affected due to immobility. He does not rule out the possibility of adult and young fish being contaminated.

However, through constant vigilance and fool-proof precautionary measures, Oman waters remain free from pollution.

BRIEFS

INDIAN MANPOWER--Muscat--A total of 24,825 Indians came to the Sultanate of Oman in the first half of this year. According to Ministry of Labour sources in Delhi, Oman is currently the second best market for Indian manpower, the first being Saudi Arabia which provided 46,000 job openings in the January-June period. It is said, an estimated 20,000 Indians leave for diverse destinations every month, most of them Gulf-bound. Most of the expatriates in Oman are of Indian origin. It is understood that 87,278 emigrants were cleared from Bombay in the first six months of 1983; 18,789 from Delhi; and 7,000 from Cochin and Trivandrum put together in Kerala. The flow pattern of Indian manpower to Gulf destinations is: 1980: 236,200. 1981: 276,000. 1982: 289,500. According to informed sources, the rate of flow of expatriates into Oman is expected to multiply by 10 per cent per year. An identical rate has been projected for the inflow of Pakistani nationals to Oman. A sizeable percentage of India's foreign exchange earnings come from the manpower employed in the Gulf. Oman-based Indians alone accounted for remittances worth \$300 million last year, according to the United News of India news agency. [Text] [Dubayy KHALEEJ TIMES in English 29 Sep 83 p 4]

OMANIZATION AT CITIBANK--Citibank is now recruiting more Omani staff in line with Central Bank of Oman policy, which calls for greater Omanisation in all banks. Omanis already account for more than 40 per cent of Citibank's workforce in Oman. But the bank is aiming for still more, with a recruitment campaign offering what they describe as "challenging and rewarding career opportunities" for well qualified Omanis. "The move also coincides with our own policy," corporate officer Richard Bertkau told the OBSERVER. "We always try to employ as many local nationals as possible in all the countries we operate in. In Pakistan for example, we now have 225 local Pakistani staff. We want to do the same here." Jobs are open to professional bankers with two or more years experience in marketing bank products, managing operations or treasury; college graduates interested in banking as a career, and chartered accountants or other financial specialists who want to transfer to banking. [Text] [Muscat OMAN DAILY OBSERVER in English 25 Sep 83 p 7]

CSO: 4400/21

EFFORTS TO REGULATE COMMERCIAL TRANSACTIONS DISCUSSED

Riyadh AL-RIYAD in Arabic 8 Aug 83 p 4

[Article by Ahmad al-Duwayhi: "Unified Commercial Registers for Saudi Arabia by Next Year"]

[Text] The most important objectives of a unified register are the control of the labor force, the payment of the zakah [alms tax], and the regulation of business. So far 214,000 registers have been registered, and 30,000 registers have been eliminated. We cannot discriminate against one merchant and in favor of another, but the use of middlemen is a problem!

Saudi Arabia has put pressure on the governments [of the countries] from which counterfeited goods have reached us, but the problem is the weakness of our citizens.

His Excellency Dr 'Abd-al-Rahman al-Zamil, the deputy minister of commerce, held a news conference yesterday noon in his office in the Ministry of Commerce where he talked about the unified commercial register system. The press conference was attended by a number of journalists and an interview and discussion was held concerning the nature of the new unified register. He told us that there were people who possess more than one register and that such people may be concealing the employees associated with these additional registers. He said that, in the future, each merchant would have only one register and that this would make it easier to keep track of the activities of employers and would regulate dealings with producers and importers.

He mentioned that, when the register is unified, this will be of great importance to the Ministry of Interior with regard to the question of the foreign labor force. He said that there will be cooperation between the main headquarters [of a given firm] and the Ministry of Interior, with the latter being completely informed about the firm's situation, its number of employees, and the purposes for which this labor force is utilized. Dr al-Zamil also touched upon several topics of interest to both businessmen and consumers. He went on to say the following:

"This press conference was arranged and called by order of the minister of commerce in order that there be interaction between the ministry and the other sectors via the press--which is considered to be the principal and only means in Saudi Arabia of reaching our citizens.

"Our topic today is that of the commercial register. The commercial register today is considered to be the most important tool utilized in Saudi Arabia by Saudi citizens to enter the economic sector, whether it is the sector of commerce, agriculture, or services.

"For this reason, during the past 20 years many things have happened with the commercial register. Many things have changed, and commerce in Saudi Arabia has become a nationwide phenomenon. Commerce used to be concentrated in Jiddah, Riyadh, and Dammam, but commerce today has come to be carried on in every village and city in the country. These cities and villages have come to interact with each other, and Saudi citizens have come to have branches [of their businesses] everywhere."

The deputy minister of commerce went on to say: "As a result of this phenomenon, the number of commercial registers has greatly increased and, unfortunately, many of the purposes of the commercial register have been misunderstood. In recent years, many people both inside and outside Saudi Arabia have begun to exploit the commercial register in order to bring in workers from abroad, conceal the existence of their employees, or other purposes. During the last 2 years we have been able to convince our citizens that the commercial register has nothing to do with bringing in foreign workers. We have--praise be to God--achieved some degree of success, especially in the area of cooperation with the Ministry of Interior. However, we still suffer from the fact that the commercial register is utilized for the wrong purposes--especially the purpose of covering up."

He went on to clarify this matter by saying: "The reason is that every Saudi citizen, under these easy terms, has the right to obtain a commercial register and to even obtain as many registers as he wants to. When this great number of commercial registers began to increase, a phenomenon developed whereby several registers would be registered under the same name but for different purposes. We began to discover that people were covering up, and we had to do something about it. The ministry is continually combatting this phenomenon, and is solving the problem by slowly closing the gap. During the last 7 months, on the basis of instructions given by the minister of commerce, a committee has conducted a study on unifying the commercial registers. This means that there would be one register for each Saudi citizen and one main headquarters. This register would be utilized in all the towns and cities of the country. If we have this, then no citizen will be able to obtain several registers. If we can assume that each citizen will have only one register, then this means that all branch registers which have been obtained and all of the processes which have been duplicated will henceforth be combined [within the scope of a single register]. When this takes place, we expect the number of registers to go down to half of the number of registers which currently exist. There are a number of registers which currently exist. There are a number of reasons for having the one-register system, and some of them are the following: 1) consolidation

of business activities and identification of businessmen; and 2) facilitating the tasks and jobs of businessmen.

"The unified register system will be open to all of the branches via the main headquarters in Riyadh. The owner of a unified commercial register will think long and hard before selling his register or branch. This way we will be able to eliminate the cover-up phenomenon because of the punitive action which would be applied against him.

"A unified register which has been entered into the computer will threaten a public person (owner) because he will be responsible for what happens. If the register is abolished because of some violation, then it will be very difficult to regain this register." Dr al-Zamil added: "As far as the citizens themselves are concerned, even those who are being concealed have now begun to be afraid.

"If it becomes known that a person has sold one branch record to a concealed individual, then it is quite possible that he has sold a dozen to others and if one of the concealed individuals makes a mistake he along with the other concealed individuals will certainly be caught. However, their only crime would be that of a cover-up. The unified register will lead to curtailing the activities of adventurers. There is still a third point, which is that of social insurance payments which applies to an establishment which has 20 or more employees. Many people are now selling and, unfortunately, under the present system, each branch register is treated as a separate entity. But when the commercial register is unified, we will see that the entire labor force of the branches of a given firm is listed under the same firm. This means that the register will have an exact count of the labor force of a given firm, and it will be possible to apply the procedures of social insurance in the case of that firm.

"The purpose of this is to protect the rights of these employees. An employer who has been concealing workers will find himself forced to pay social insurance in the branches of his business where this system was not being applied. Also, many people will hesitate to venture to sell their branch records and registers.

"There is also another point, and it is the fact that, in the case of an employer who has other branches, if he has problems concerning a given branch of his business with certain government agencies, these problems will be solved in such a way that his problems will not be taken up by other [government] agencies. The reason for this is that all of the problems, after the register has been unified, will be channeled to the owner of the main headquarters [of a given firm].

"Another problem which we have to deal with is that of unidentified financial accountability. This means, for example, the following: A given merchant has several establishments. He requests a loan of 10 million [riyals]. The bank examines the account books of his establishment and grants him 10 percent of the sum, not knowing whether or not he owes money to other establishments.

"The unified register will solve this problem. The reason for this is that the unified register would spell out his overall [business] situation thus protecting all of those who deal with him.

"There is also another advantage to having the unified register, and it is an advantage which the ministry is happy about. It concerns the zakah. The fact is that it is very important to us to have every citizen pay his zakah (because the zakah is one of the five pillars of Islam). We will not accept having anyone succeed in getting away with not paying the zakah. The unified register will make it a requirement that accurate information be provided concerning [a person's payment of] the zakah and income tax. The reason for this is that the information will be entered into a computer which--God willing--will be hooked up to [the Department of] Zakah and Income Tax. The information will be recorded in the person's register, and no one will be able to get out of paying this tax. This will also be a useful operation when it comes to the matter of concealment. The reason for this is that the owner of the main headquarters [of a given firm] will be paying the zakah of a given concealed individual, and this concealed individual will then have differences with him about dividing up the profits and income.

"As far as the Ministry of Commerce is concerned, it will benefit greatly from having this process organized and this will eliminate many ailments from the sector itself."

Dr al-Zamil went on to say: "When we unify the register, this will also affect the very vital foreign labor force problem which is of concern to the Ministry of Interior. There will begin to be cooperation between the main headquarters [of a given firm] and the Ministry of Interior, which will then have a complete picture concerning the firm's situation, the number of workers in the firm, and the purposes for which this firm's labor force is utilized."

Dr al-Zamil then pointed out the following: "The banks will also be aware of the situation of all of the people dealing with them by means of the financial headquarters. This is something which will reinforce [the requirement of] financial accountability which I have already referred to. These are matters which, on the whole, will serve the national economy."

In response to some questions directed to him during the press conference, Dr al-Zamil said:

"We do not demand any bank guarantees except in the case of the contracting business, because this is an activity which requires equipment and other such things. Citizens themselves should reassure themselves about those with whom they deal."

"Foreign residents living here must respect our laws, and there are reasons which have been set aside for Saudis alone. And I hope that we will be able to put a stop to the process of concealment after the unified register is introduced."

"The Ministry of Commerce now has a total of 214,000 registers that have been registered. What this means is that we [are supposed to] have 214,000 merchants, each of whom has contributed 10,000 riyals to charity organizations."

"By the month of Muharram [first month of the Islamic calendar year] next year, no one will be given more than one register after the standardized commercial register system comes into effect. The reason for this is that the whole country will be linked to a central computer. If anyone is given more than one register, this fact will be uncovered within a matter of days!"

"Many commercial registers have been eliminated this year. By order of the minister, any register which is in violation [of the new system] will be abolished. Once a register is withdrawn, it will be difficult to get it registered again."

"In our country we have a number of self-made men and a number of curious people who have made it overnight. Because of this, we will not resort to categorizing businessmen. One example of such a person is al-Rajih, who built up his business to the point where his banking establishment has become one which enjoys the participation of the [entire] nation. This is something which we are proud of. In Saudi Arabia it is impossible to discriminate against one merchant and in favor of another, and the only difference is that of their bank accounts!"

"During the next few years we will be eliminating the phenomenon of having stores crop up on every street, even though we are in favor of having competition for everyone. We will be following this policy because it is one which favors the domestic market. There are studies which have been made in this regard."

"A year ago the minister of commerce issued the decision to determine the [business] activities to be included in the commercial register. As a result of this, about 30,000 registers were eliminated. There are government agencies which grant permits for some types of business activities, and they utilize the international classification system."

"There are merchants who possess a certain degree of responsibility, and there are those who follow the rules and interact well [with those with whom they deal]. However, unfortunately, there are some exceptions to this, and these people affect us, affect our business, and affect the reputation of the Saudi merchants themselves."

"The unified register will include only Saudis. The existence of the Gulf Cooperation Council has made it possible for our fellow-Arabs from the Gulf nations to participate in the fields of industry, agriculture, contracting, and investments [in Saudi Arabia]. Commerce [in Saudi Arabia], however, is to be for Saudis alone."

Dr al-Zamil concluded his remarks by saying: "Our market is an open market. Our government grants its citizens the freedom to import and export with no

complications and no controls. But, unfortunately, we have counterfeited goods and commercial fraud exists. The minister, via its committees and its Consumer Protection Office, is strongly endeavoring to bring these matters under control. What people should realize is the following: The fraud [practiced by those who engage in it] could lead to one of their relatives being a victim of this fraud, whether it concerns foodstuffs, perfumes, or spare parts for cars. Such people must understand that this fraud is an act of treachery against their nation and is something which is a betrayal to their conscience. Also, the Ministry of Commerce deals out punishment for such fraud.

"It is also deplorable that there are many people who attempt to act as middlemen for these swindlers. This is another phenomenon which we must eliminate. Once guilt in such matters has been proven, the ministry will not hesitate to put its punitive measures into effect.

"The minister of commerce has issued his instructions that the identity of such swindlers be announced in all the newspapers. We have had some such cases reported both by the Fraud Committees and by citizens to whom we are grateful for their actions."

Dr al-Zamil went on to say: "Saudi Arabia has put pressure on the governments [of the countries] which have been the source of these cases of fraud and counterfeited brand name goods. This has been accomplished through contracts undertaken by Dr Sulayman al-Sulaym, the minister of commerce. Also, directives have been issued that counterfeited goods not be exported. The importance of the Saudi market is something which is well-known to them, and the consequences of these contacts have been felt. Should it be necessary for us to resort to such counterfeiting?"

Dr al-Zamil then named some of the goods which were displayed on his desk. They were counterfeited goods, and some of them were goods which are banned from markets of the Arab world--such as Charley perfumes, which are produced locally as counterfeited goods!

Dr al-Zamil pointed out the fact that an investigation is going on concerning all of the counterfeited brands. He assured us that decisions would soon be issued concerning punitive measures to be taken against all violators.

9468

CSO: 4404/583

BANK GOVERNOR SAYS DIRHAM STRONG

Dubayy AL-BAYAN in Arabic 11 Aug 83 pp 1, 14

[Article by 'Ali Ibrahim: "The Governor of the Central Bank Says in an Special Interview: The Dirham is Strong and There Is a 180 Percent Cash Coverage; A Rise in the Local Liquidity to 43 Million Dirhams"]

[Text] 'Abd-al-Malik al-Hamar, governor of the Central Bank of the United Arab Emirates asserted yesterday in a special interview with AL-BAYAN that, in spite of the reduction in state petroleum earnings during the past 3 years, the UAE's economy is enjoying stability and strength, which is appreciable through three positive indicators: the strength of the dirham; the overall increase in local liquidity; and the net increase in the foreign currency assets of the commercial banks in the UAE.

He said that the cash coverage of the UAE dirham, limited originally by law to 70 percent, increased to reach currently 180 percent. This is a very high percentage, as the rate in most countries of the world varies between 50 and 100 percent at the maximum. He also said that the strength of the dollar leads to a strengthening of the dirham, in view of the fact that the principal export of the UAE is petroleum, which is priced in U.S. dollars. That was noted in an increase in the value of the dirham recently parallel to an 11 percent increase in the value of the dollar. This was said in response to a question concerning the decrease in petroleum revenues and the most recent sharp rise in the dollar over the position of the dirham.

'Abd-al-Malik al-Hamar added that, in spite of the decrease in petroleum revenues and the reduction in overall public spending, total cash liquidity registered an increase over the last 3 years, even though in simple rates, from 41 billion dirhams in 1981 to around 42.8 billion dirhams in 1982 and around 43 billion dirhams by May of this year.

He also pointed to the fact that the banking sector in the UAE has realized a steady growth, as the net deposits in the commercial banks during the first 5 months of this year increased from 22 billion dirhams to around 23.25 billion, an increase amounting to 1.25 dirhams, after all the foreign currency obligations are deducted.

The Central Bank governor said that, despite the recent economic pressure due to the petroleum crisis, the continuation of the Emirates' policy of an open economy without any restrictions reflects the strength of the state's economy and its ability to withstand such pressure.

He mentioned that the Central Bank stressed to commercial banks; in a meeting of shareholders held at the beginning of this month, the importance of following a moderate policy in limiting the interest on loans. He pointed out that meetings such as these between the Central Bank and the commercial banks are held periodically in order to discuss all the issues of banking activity and the situation of the banks in the framework of the economic policies of the state.

9614

CSO: 4404/614

PUBLIC WORKS, HEALTH PROJECTS ALLOCATED FUNDS

Dubayy AL-BAYAN in Arabic 14 Aug 83 p 4

[Text] The state's general budget plan for the current year 1983 includes an allocation for the amount of 23 million dirhams to carry out a number of projects, especially for widening and resurfacing in particular, at a total cost of around 164 million dirhams.

These projects include plans to resurface a portion of the Dubayy-Abu Dhabi road, to reinforce the al-Dhayd-al-Fujayrah bridges, to construct roads in different parts of the state and to build a road one side of Jabal 'Ali to the Suwayhan junction, in addition to the Dubayy-al-Shariqah roads.

Regarding the health projects, consideration is being given to allotting sums for several projects, the most important of which is the 200 bed capacity 'Ajam Hospital at a cost of 150 million dirhams. A sum of 1.5 million dirhams has been allotted to conduct special studies on carrying this out.

Also among the Ministry of Health projects is the al-Shariqah General Hospital with a capacity of 320 beds at a cost of 180 million dirhams. Seventy million dirhams for this project has been allotted in the 1983 budget. The 10,000 dirhams left over are to be allotted to the Central Eye Clinic, which is officially open.

As for the Ministry of Communications, the Dubayy-al-'Ayn highway will be completed at a cost of 323 million dirhams. Around 83 million dirhams have been considered for the project in this budget. Five million dirhams have been allotted to purchase land and construct buildings for the Foreign Ministry.

Nine million dirhams have been allotted for the new irrigation project, which is to cost in total 200 million dirhams. A sum of only 11 million dirhams for the western coast station has been allotted, the total cost of which is to be 1.4 million dirhams.

9614

CSO: 4404/614

GASCO REDUCES OPERATING COSTS

Dubayy AL-BAYAN in Arabic 11 Aug 83 p 2

[Text] Work will begin soon to install turbine expansion units that have the ability to reduce the gas temperature and boost the efficiency of production from 91.3 percent to 97 percent of the Bu Hasa plant of the Abu Dhabi Gas Industries Company, Ltd (GASCO). It was stated in the company's annual report to come out this week that GASCO completed 1982 with operating costs considerably less than the original predictions, taking into account an average inflation rate of 13.7 percent in costs as anticipated by the project administration. Actual expenditures decreased by \$19 million. The savings were achieved by increasing production efficiency in the operation of the units.

The operating costs for the past year reached \$127 million, but in return for that GASCO received \$22 million in gas production taxes and from project [funds]. Operating costs can be divided as follows: 50 percent for employee costs; 30 percent for contracts and services; and 20 percent for consumption.

The net production costs predicted for 1982 had been set at \$65 per ton of production, but the actual costs actually amounted to \$46 per ton, or a reduction of 29 percent.

This report attributes this to the efficiency in performance, as the periods of shutdown were less than had been planned, which is one of the things that led to the 2.1 percent increase in total production capacity.

The report said that before GASCO began its activities in 1981, more than two million metric tons of associated gases were flared as wasted byproducts, as opposed to the oil production from onshore fields. At the end of 1981 GASCO was able to control and collect around 50 percent of these associated gases. During 1982 that waste decreased noticeably, and by the end of the year no more than 1 percent, i.e., not more than 1500 cubic tons a month were still being allowed to flare at the well heads.

GASCO produces liquified natural gas products, propane, butane, pentane, and pentane-plus, in addition to the residue gases that assist in operating all of GASCO's four units, the ADNOC refinery, and the ADCO onshore facilities.

9614

CSO: 4404/614

MUJAHIDIN REPORTEDLY CAPTURE SEVEN SOVIET OFFICERS

Tehran KAYHAN INTERNATIONAL in English 3 Oct 83 p 1

[Text] Zahedan, Oct 2 (Dispatches)--Seven Soviet officers were captured in an ambush laid by Afghan Muslim Mujahideen in the Murian Ghosaddin front in Herat Province early this week.

Reliable sources added that in this operation a military vehicle and four Russian-made Kalashnikovs were seized by the Mujahideen following their successful attack.

Meanwhile, reports reaching from Quetta (Pakistan) said the Afghan freedom fighters in two different operations in Qandahar destroyed two tanks, an armored vehicle, a jeep and five oil tankers and over 16 Soviet-Karmal soldiers were killed. On August 28 the Mujahideen of Islamic Alliance of Afghan Mujahideen took positions at a place Haji Nazar Jan Bagh near Qandahar on receiving the information about the movements of a Soviet-Karmal convoy. As the convoy was passing through that route, the Mujahideen launched the attack with rocket launchers and hand grenades. Two oil tankers caught fire as the rocket launchers were used. Three other oil tankers were also gutted. The flames and the thick smoke appearing from oil tankers was visible from a large distance quite for some time. A jeep and an armored vehicle were destroyed by the hand grenades thrown by the Mujahideen and six Soviet-Karmal soldiers boarding the jeep were killed on the spot. The Mujahideen succeeded in reaching their destinations after the completion of their mission.

Earlier, on August 26, the Mujahideen attacked a mobile force in Punjab, an area of Qandahar and destroyed two tanks and killed ten Soviet-Karmal troops. The Mujahideen safely moved to their places

Two Air Force Officers and 12 Soviet Soldiers Killed in Kunduz Operation

Meanwhile, the Mujahideen of "Alliance" at Khanabad, the provincial capital of the Kunduz Province, are reported to have raided the Khanabad air field in an operation last week, killing 2 Air Force officers and 12 soldiers.

The Mujahideen, numbering 23, attacked the air field with rockets at 9.00 pm. As the first shells hit the traffic controlling tower, the 6 parked jets took off and within 5 minutes, heavily shelled the place from where the Mujahideen had launched their operations. One Mujahid is reported martyred and 2 seriously injured.

Another report from Kunduz says that the Mujahideen at the Mir Ghulam villages ambushed a Russian military convoy, heading towards Khanabad on August 20. Having destroyed 4 tanks and two trucks of the enemy with RPG-7 rockets, they retreated to their strongholds. However, on the way the gunships caught hold of them and bombed them martyring 5 Mujahids and injuring two others.

CSO: 4600/30

AFGHANISTAN

SOVIET, AFGHAN TROOPS REPORTEDLY KILLED BY REBELS

Tehran KAYHAN INTERNATIONAL in English 4 Oct 83 p 1

[Text] Zahedan, Oct 3 (Dispatches)--Joint Soviet and Afghan forces, in huge numbers, deploying 300 tanks, six MiG fighter planes and helicopter gunships on Sunday September 25 invaded Shindand district of Herat Province and martyred over 40 defenseless innocent Afghan Muslims, while destroying people's properties and belongings in an operation which lasted five days.

Reliable sources here said that the Afghan Muslim fighters killed 200 invading troops and destroyed a MiG, six tanks and a vehicle belonging to the Afghan forces. They took forty guns and considerable amount of munitions as booty.

According to the sources three high-ranking officers of the joint invading forces were among those killed.

Meanwhile, the Afghan Muslim Mujahideen staged a military operation early last week against the joint Soviet and Babrak forces in Darb-e-Inqilab district of Herat Province in which they killed four of the invading forces and one of their tanks was destroyed.

According to reliable sources here the Afghan fighters also killed two troops of the Red Army in Sultan Aqa district of Herat Province where they destroyed seven of the invaders tanks.

The sources added that in the wake of the two operations the joint Soviet and government forces retaliated brutally for their humiliating defeats, and under the cover of house inspections they surrounded the Sultan Aqa area, plundered people's belongings and martyred a group of innocent civilians.

Afterwards, the sources said, the invading forces bombarded the areas using jet bombers inflicting heavy damages and martyring a number of women and children.

British Spy Killed During Clashes with Mujahideen

Meanwhile, a British spy has been killed in Afghanistan while carrying sophisticated equipment designed to transmit information to a United States satellite.

The radio, quoting the official Bakhtar News Agency, said the man named as Steward Bodman was killed last July 1 during a clash with Mujahideen.

In a broadcast Kabul Radio said captured documents from Bodman showed he was "due to collect intelligence information in different fields and to unleash destruction and terror in Afghanistan.

"A modern and sophisticated communication apparatus equipped with a computerized code system for collecting intelligence information was also recovered from the killed British spy. This system was being used for communication through the U.S. satellite," the radio added.

The spy had plans to install various sophisticated spying instruments in different parts of Afghanistan and to ensure their connection with the U.S. satellite in outer space so as not only to detect intelligence information about Afghanistan, but also from other countries in the region and Soviet territory, according to Kabul Radio.

CSO: 4600/31

PRESS REPORTS ON VISIT OF IRANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

Talks with Ali Khan

Dhaka THE BANGLADESH TIMES in English 16 Sep 83 pp 1, 8

[Text] Deputy Chief Martial Law Administrator and Communication Minister Rear Admiral M. A. Khan reiterated in Dhaka on Thursday Bangladesh's commitment to the policy of growing relationship and cooperation with the countries of the Islamic world reports BSS.

Bangladesh's commitment to uphold the principles of the Organisation of Islamic Countries was also reiterated by Admiral Khan when the Iranian Foreign Minister Dr Ali Akbar Velayati called on him in the evening.

In course of the discussions the DCMLA mentioned the close religious, historical and cultural ties that bind the two countries. He expressed the anguish and sorrow of the people of Bangladesh at the continued fratricidal Iran-Iraq war leading to loss of valuable lives.

In connection with the efforts to bring about an end to the war the DCMLA also mentioned the role of Bangladesh as a member of OIC. Iranian Foreign Minister reciprocated the feelings expressed by the DCMLA.

The Iranian Minister expressed the keen desire of his country to develop further the relationship with brotherly country like Bangladesh. Both the ministers expressed their happiness at the continued development of bilateral economic and trade ties.

They also expressed the wish that an OIC-sponsored Common Market of Islamic countries will be set up soon. Both the ministers agreed that there should be direct shipping link between Iran and Bangladesh. Iranian Minister favourably received earlier Bangladesh's proposal to set up a joint shipping company.

The DCMLA also offered training facilities to Iranian merchant navy cadets in Marine Academy and Iranian postal employees in Bangladesh Postal Academy. DCMLA also requested that foreign money order service should be introduced between two countries.

Iranian Foreign Minister offered the services of Iranian engineers for operation and maintenance of tele-communication system in Bangladesh. The DCMLA apprised the Iranian Minister of the various measures taken for reforms at home.

The DCMLA also told him about the corrective measures and far-reaching policy of decentralisation of administration and judiciary by the present government under the leadership of General Ershad in order to re-vitalise the economy, root out corruption and improve the quality of life of the common people in Bangladesh. The Iranian Foreign Minister appreciated the efforts of Bangladesh government and wished Bangladesh continued progress and prosperity.

Meets with President

Dhaka THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 17 Sep 83 pp 1, 16

[Text] The Iranian Foreign Minister, Dr. Ali Akbar Velayati, now on a visit to Dhaka, called on President Ahsanuddin Chowdhury at Bangobhaban on Friday morning, reports BSS.

During the meeting, the President underlined the close religious, historical and cultural ties between Bangladesh and Iran and expressed his satisfaction over the close st of military views on many international political issues like Islamic solidarity, non-alignment, Kampuchea, Afghanistan, anti-colonialism and anti-racialism. [as published]

President Chowdhury referred to Bangladesh's commitment to the policy of peace, stability and cooperation among all the nations particularly among the Muslim countries and said, Bangladesh feels honoured for being able to host the 14th Islamic conference of Foreign Ministers.

He reiterated Bangladesh's strong belief that a just and lasting peace in West Asia can only be achieved on the basis of a total and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli forces from all occupied Arab territories including Al-Quds, Al-Sharif and restoration of the legitimate and inalienable rights of the Palestinian people to have a state of their own in their homeland under the leadership of PLO.

President Chowdhury hoped that all the Muslim countries should contribute their best for fostering peace and stability in the world and in particular among them for strengthening Islamic Ummah.

He expressed satisfaction at the continued development of bilateral relations between Bangladesh and Iran to their mutual benefit.

The President conveyed his high esteem and personal regards to Imam Ruhollah Khomeini and warmest greetings to President Syed Ali Khamenei of Iran.

The Iranian Foreign Minister, Dr. Velayati, conveyed to the President the warmest greetings from President Ali Khamenei.

The Iranian Ambassador to Bangladesh, Mohammad Mehdi Akhundzadeh Basti, and Additional Foreign Secretary, Abul Ahsan, were present on the occasion.

Later, the Iranian Foreign Minister attended the Jumma congregation at the Bangobhaban mosque with President Chowdhury.

Talks with Information Minister

Dhaka THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 17 Sep 83 pp 1, 16

[text] The visiting Iranian Foreign Minister Dr. Ali Akbar Velayati on Friday evening called on the Information Minister Syed Najmuddin Hashim at his residence, reports BSS.

The Information Minister while warmly welcoming the Iranian Foreign Minister recalled the deep and ancient ties of religion, culture and arts binding the two brotherly nations of Iran and Bangladesh.

He said that the Government of Iran under the inspiration of Imam Ruhullah al-Musavi al-Khomeini and the Government of Lt. Gen H. M. Ershad were wedded to the welfare of their peoples. The two countries, he said, would further develop their existing excellent relations in times to come. They were both committed to uphold the principles of Organisation of Islamic Countries (OIC). Bangladesh appreciated the honour of hosting the forthcoming 14th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers. Iran and Bangladesh had close identity of views on West Asian and Palestinian problems and on Afghanistan, Kampuchea, Non-aligned Movement, etc.

To further strengthen the ties of the two fraternal countries in the communication and media fields, the Information Minister suggested that just as the Islamic Republic News Agency (IRNA) had a representative in Dhaka, the Bangladesh Sangbad Sangstha (BSS) could have one in Teheran. The Minister also offered to train Iranians in the Bangladesh Press Institute, the Film Institute and the National Broadcasting Academy.

The Information Minister, in recounting the many radical reforms undertaken by the present Government including administrative and judicial decentralisation, said that in going near the people, the Bangladesh Government was constantly rediscovering the Islamic heritage and the fraternal bonds that bind the Islamic Ummah.

He mentioned that Persian literature had profound influence on Bengali literature. There were many Bengali translations of foreign literary works.

The Iranian Foreign Minister Dr. Ali Akbar Velayati while reciprocating the Information Minister's views said that there were some identities of the Persian with the Bengali language.

He claimed that Islam came to Bangladesh, Pakistan and India through Iran. He said that he was not surprised that Persian was considered as a religious language in this area.

Dr. Velayati said that Iran's cooperation with Bangladesh particularly after the Islamic Revolution in Iran had increased four times. He offered to train Bangladeshis in the language and literature institute in Iran.

Formal Talks on 16 Sep

Dhaka THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 17 Sep 83 p 1

[Text] Formal talks between Bangladesh and Iran were held in Dhaka on Friday morning covering international, regional and bilateral matters, reports BSS.

During the two-hour long talks held at the Foreign Ministry in an atmosphere of great cordiality and understanding, the Bangladesh side was led by Foreign Minister Mr A. R. Shams-ud Doha and the Iranian delegation was headed by visiting Foreign Minister Dr. Ali Akbar Velayati.

Official sources later said during the talks views were exchanged on international and regional issues of mutual interests and bilateral matters.

Both sides emphasised the need for further strengthening their bilateral relations and on closer cooperation in different international forum.

During the talks it was felt that there was scope for further cooperation in the economic, commercial, cultural and other fields. Iranian delegation expressed interest in having more skilled and semi-skilled manpower from Bangladesh.

The sources said that the question of further import of jute goods and tea from Bangladesh by Iran and import of Iranian oil by Bangladesh also figured in the talks.

Discussions were also held on setting up of joint ventures and a joint shipping line.

During the talks Iranian Foreign Minister was assisted by Mr. Sazgarnejed, Member of the Parliament (Foreign Committee); Mr. Mohammad Reza Baba Safari, Member of Parliament (Foreign Committee); Mr. Javad Mansori, Deputy Foreign Minister (Cultural and Counsellor section); Mr. Hossain Kazempour Ardebili, Deputy Foreign Minister (Economic and International Affairs); Mr. Mehdi Hayatzadeh Basti, Ambassador of Iran to Bangladesh and Mr Ali Ahani, Director General, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Asia and Australian Continent).

On the Bangladesh side the Foreign Minister was assisted by Mr A. H. S. Ataul Karim, Foreign Secretary; Mr. Mafizur Rahman, Secretary, ERD; Mr. Shamsul Huq Chisty, Secretary, Jute Division; Mr A. K. M. Kamaluddin Chowdhury, Secretary, Ports, Shipping and IWT Division; Mr. Shafiul Alam, Additional Secretary-in-charge, Petroleum and Mineral Resources Division; and Mr. Abul Ahsan, Additional Foreign Secretary.

CSO: 4600/1071

ERSHAD INAUGURATES NATIONAL S&T COMMITTEE

Dhaka THE NEW NATION in English 29 Sep 83 pp 1, 8

[Text] The CMLA Lt. Gen. H. M. Ershad, yesterday underlined the need for evolving appropriate technology useful for the country's socio-economic structure and the common people, reports BSS.

Inaugurating the first meeting of the National Science and Technology Committee at the CMLA's Secretariat, Gen. Ershad said in today's world technology is playing an extraordinary role in the development process of any country.

He said Bangladesh being a developing country, import of technology is a great problem for it. On the other hand, he pointed out, use of outdated technology in many fields had resulted in the decrease of production.

Referring to various complications created as a result of adoption of sophisticated and costly technology in some fields, the CMLA said, keeping all these in view, the scientists and technologists should come forward to evolve appropriate technology consistent with the needs of the country.

Gen. Ershad who is also the President of the committee said at present about three thousand scientists were engaged in research work in different scientific and research organisations in the country. But so far they could not make much headway in the development of technology which can meet the requirements of the people and the country, he added.

He said time has come when we should take stock of the situation and find out the bottlenecks on the way of technological development. He also regretted that even after the independence of the country no policy was adopted in the field of science and technology. "We shall have to review the situation and find out our future course of action," he added.

Gen. Ershad said increased allocation had been earmarked in the Second Five-Year Plan for the development of science and technology. He expressed the hope that the National Science and Technology Committee would formulate a policy after identifying the priorities to be incorporated in the Third Five-Year Plan.

He emphasised the need for utilising the expertise and knowledge of the scientists and technologists for evolving new varieties of seeds and agricultural equipment for raising food production and to find out ways for preserving foodgrains. He said, they would have to be more active for exploration and exploitation of the country's vast untapped resources.

The CMLA said the government was determined to develop skilled manpower at different levels. For this, he added, expansion of science education is essential. He said, "Our aim is to make science education compulsory to make the people more conscious about science and technical subjects."

Gen. Ershad said science and technical education would be given the highest priority in the curricula to impart technical training to the unemployed, illiterate and half-educated youths so that they could be used in various productive fields.

Referring to the problems relating to scientific and technological research, he hoped that the committee would take appropriate steps for their solution. The government, he assured, would give due importance to the opinions of the committee.

The DCMLA Air Vice Marshal Sultan Mahmud, also spoke on the occasion.

The function was attended by ministers and high civil and military officials.

CSO: 4600/1081

CONSULTATIVE MEET ON JUTE, KENAF HELD IN DHAKA

Dhaka THE BANGLADESH TIMES in English 13 Sep 83 pp 1, 8

[Text] Deputy Chief Martial Law Administrator Rear Admiral M. A. Khan on Monday inaugurated a four-day 'expert consultation on jute and kenaf improvement' in Dhaka with a call to establish an independent international jute research institute to make jute as a viable competitor of its main rival--synthetics.

The DCMLA said that jute producing countries could be commonly and mutually benefitted through an international organisation on jute research.

Sponsored by the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) experts from Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Indonesia, and Thailand are participating at the Dhaka-phase of the consultation meeting. The first phase of the meeting was held in Calcutta from September 5 to 9.

The inaugural session consultation being held at the conference room of the Bangladesh Jute Research Institute (BJRI), was addressed by Agriculture Secretary Mr A M Anisuzzaman and Mr Silva, FAO Representative in Bangladesh. Dr M Kasem Ali, Executive Director, BJRI, delivered the address of welcome.

Admiral Khan said that valuable research findings on jute in the South Asian region had not been properly coordinated towards a common goal. Therefore, he said the pooled knowledge on jute was extremely limited.

He said that the developed countries were investing millions of dollars for the research and development of jute substitute synthetics. But, he said, there was no corresponding investment in research and development of jute as a viable competitor of synthetics.

Giving a gloomy picture of the present jute situation, the DCMLA said that with the extension of irrigation facilities throughout the country fertile lands previously under jute cultivation were gradually being diverted to the production of rice for comparative economic reasons. "Jute is becoming a marginal crop in our changing cropping pattern", he said.

Explaining reasons for the decline in jute production in the country, Rear Admiral Khan said that inability of the farmers to procure necessary

Inputs like HYV seed, fertilizer, farm equipment, insecticides etc. due to shortage of fund had been contributing to the poor yield of jute.

Moreover, the DCMLA said, the advent and use of artificial fibres in the world market was a great threat to the existence of jute.

Caution

Admiral Khan cautioned that if the present situation continued and if the agricultural and technological research was not geared up to evolve technologies that would make jute cost effective vis-a-vis production of rice and use of synthetics, the cultivation of jute was bound to diminish.

The DCMLA said that every year the Government was supplying sufficient quantities of certified HYV seeds through the Jute Division of BJRI and providing credit facilities to the farmers to grow more quality jute. In 1982-83, Taka 24 crore had been disbursed among the farmers to achieve that objective, he said.

Pointing to the importance of jute in the Bangladesh economy, Admiral Khan said that though the acreage under jute had been shrinking, yet 40 lakh cultivators were engaged in growing jute in 14 to 15 lakh acres of land producing one million tons of raw jute annually.

He said that half of the total production was exported as the best natural fibre and the rest was consumed by 75 local jute mills employing about 55 per cent of the total industrial labour force. Cultivation of jute yields 2.5 million tons of jute stick every year which is used by the farmers as fuels and house-building materials, he said. The DCMLA hoped that experts meeting in Dhaka through their creative deliberations would be able to evolve future guidelines to solve acute problems related to jute and welfare of millions of jute growers.

Anisuzzaman

Mr Anisuzzaman said that the jute crop was passing through a period of crisis for the last few years. The areas and production of jute which was 24.65 lakh acres and 71.71 lakh bales in 1969-70 had reduced to 14.25 lakh acres and 48.81 lakh bales respectively in 1982-83, he said.

This year, he said, jute acreage was estimated to decline further to 12.28 lakh acres with resultant decline in production.

The Agriculture Secretary said that jute in Bangladesh faced a bleak future if its competitive position was not improved vis-a-vis the paddy crops which, he observed, was possible only through intensive research on jute production and technology.

Mr Anisuzzaman regretted that despite measures to improve the position of jute, desired level of success could not be achieved for various reasons.

Silva

Mr Silva in his speech said that jute had been facing severe competition in the global market and recession in the developed countries had caused fluctuations in the price of jute.

He said that scientists and researchers had an important role to play in the efforts to enhance jute production.

Mr Silva said that the proposed international jute organisation (IJO) was expected to come into being early next year. He said that on-going consultation of experts would help formulate projects and proposals which would help IJO to go ahead.

Dr Kashem Ali briefly outlined the activities of the BJRI. He said, "Jute will never go the indigo way and it will prosper and benefit in future millions of people of the developing and developed countries."

The inaugural session over, the experts heard the summary statement on the proceedings and recommendations of Calcutta session.

Experts at the Dhaka session will deliberate on crop agronomy, seed physiology and jute seed production and research.

On Monday afternoon one technical session was held on jute seed production.

Three papers were presented at the session by Mr M A Latif, Dr A L Khandaker, Dr R N Basu and D R Schachl.

CSO: 4600/1070

MINISTER SPEAKS AT DPRK EMBASSY CELEBRATION

Dhaka THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 9 Sep 83 p 8

[Text] The Deputy Chief Martial Law Administrator and Minister for Communications, Rear Admiral, M A Khan on Thursday expressed the confidence that the relations between Bangladesh and DPR Korea would grow strength to strength in the years to come for the mutual benefit of our two people, reports BSS.

The DCMLA was addressing at a reception held in celebration of the 35th founding anniversary of Democratic People's Republic of Korea at a local hotel in Dhaka on Thursday evening.

Mr. Kim Chol Song, Ambassador of DPR Korea in Bangladesh, also spoke on the occasion.

Referring to the various development activities of DPR Korea, the Minister said that Bangladesh has been watching with much admiration the successes achieved by their great country by your industrious and dedicated people. He said the nation-wide grand celebrations taking place in DPR Korea demonstrate the extraordinary successes achieved in developing the national economy and raising the quality of life of the entire people during the last three and a half decades under the dynamic leadership of President Kim Il Sung.

In his speech Mr Kim Chol Song said that his government extended support to and solidarity with the industrious and courageous people of Bangladesh in their just cause for building a new Bangladesh under the leadership of Chief Martial Law Administrator Lt. Gen H M Ershad, by activity endeavouring to successfully implement the 18-point programme with the slogan of self-reliance by joining Upazilla.

He said that the Non-Aligned countries today have the common responsibility to establish a new international economic order in the international relation with firm political unity and close economic cooperation.

Mr Song said that the bonds of friendship linking Pyongyang and Dhaka are deepening with each passing day and convinced that the relations of their friendship and cooperation would continue to expand and develop in the common struggle for defending independence, sovereignty and pace in the future.

CSO: 4600/1065a

ERSHAD SPEAKS AT HOLIDAY ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

Dhaka THE NEW NATION in English 28 Sep 83 pp 1, 8

[Text] The Chief Martial Law Administrator, Lt. Gen. H. M. Ershad yesterday made a clarion call to the intellectuals to extend their whole-hearted cooperation to the sincere efforts of the Government for establishing 'real democracy' in the country, reports BSS.

Speaking as chief guest at a function to mark the 19th year of publication of the weekly newspaper HOLIDAY in Dhaka, the CMLA said that the country's journalists, teachers, writers and the intellectuals as a whole had a great tradition of playing a strong role in times of all the national crises.

Recalling the pioneering role played by them in the language movement of 1952, freedom movement of the sixties and the Liberation War of 1971, the CMLA expressed the confidence that they would once again play their due role at this critical juncture of the national history.

Gen Ershad said, "It is known to all of us that how responsible, hard and struggling is the profession of journalism and that is why I am sympathetic to all of their problems," and added "The journalists can earn the respect from all by discharging the important responsibilities given to them by the nation."

He said, the present Government had no policy dispute with honest and objective journalism because a welfare-oriented government could have any difference of opinion on such an issue.

The CMLA said, the journalists would have to play an important role in building public opinion in a newly independent and developing country like Bangladesh. He, however, pointed out that everybody expected the journalists to play the role which was consistent with the country's socio-economic conditions.

Gen. Ershad said there was no difference of opinion that our main objective was to improve the lot of the teeming millions to make the independence meaningful to them to reach this goal. It is not enough to reflect the public opinion in the media, particularly in the newspapers. Rather, everybody should come forward to mobilise public opinion, he added.

He said journalists, writers and intellectuals could make their contributions in their respective fields to promote the cause of the suffering people. In this connection, he said, "They should also remember not to make one-sided publicity." This may cause harm to the real national objectives, he added.

The CMLA expressed the hope that those working in different mass-media would make long-term contributions in achieving the national objectives by maintaining their respective entity. "If we can bring smiles on the faces of the suffering people through our united efforts, that will be our greatest achievement," he added.

Referring to the reformative measures undertaken by the present Government during its 18 months of existence, Gen. Ershad said those measures had already been able to draw the support of the intellectuals and the nation at large.

He said, efficiency, farsightedness and honesty were the essential qualities in the field of journalism. He said, it was only natural that day-to-day problems of the people would be published in newspapers. We should not be worried to see these. Rather, "we think this creates opportunities to take appropriate measures for their solutions."

The CMLA, however, said one should not use freedom of press as a licence to be directed by vested interests. "That kind of thing misguides the public opinion and brings misfortune for all," he pointed out.

Gen. Ershad said the present government is determined to establish real democracy. In the past the people were deprived of democratic facilities due to the continuation of the administrative system of the colonial era. Keeping in view the failures of the past, he said, the administration was decentralised by setting up upazillas as a step towards establishing real democracy. "You all will agree with me that once the responsibility of running the affairs of upazilla is given to the elected representatives, there will be no obstruction in the way of development activities in the rural areas in future," he added.

He said, "We must remember that democracy cannot be thrust upon from above. To establish real democracy, we shall have to lay its foundation from grass root level." People have witnessed in the past sad end of several attempts to thrust democracy from above, he said, adding: We do not want the repetition of the same again. That is why, he said, the present government has taken steps to establish democracy in phases beginning from grass root level.

The CMLA lauded the role of the HOLIDAY for its contribution in the field of journalism especially in English journalism and said it has been playing a powerful role in the field of journalism during the last two decades. He said the HOLIDAY has been able to attract the attention of all for its brave and struggling role despite many adverse circumstances.

The Editor of the HOLIDAY, Mr A Z M Enayetullah Khan, also spoke on the occasion.

The function was attended, among others, by ministers, diplomats, high civil and military officials, editors of national dailies and news agencies and senior journalists.

CSO: 4600/1080

COMMUNISTS HOLD 'MASS RALLY' IN PARTY OFFICE

Dhaka THE NEW NATION in English 27 Sep 83 pp 1, 8

[Text] Leaders of the Communist Party of Bangladesh (CPB) yesterday called upon the workers of the party to build up struggle for establishment of democracy.

They were addressing a mass rally held at the central office of the party in observance of its publicity week.

Presided over by CPB Chief Moni Singh, the rally was addressed by its General Secretary Mohammad Farhad, Mujahidul Islam Selim and Moniruzzaman.

Moni Singh, in his presidential address, demanded holding of parliamentary election in the coming winter for restoration of fundamental rights and said that nobody could suppress the rights of the people.

Mohammad Farhad said, "A widespread crisis has emerged in the national life in the absence of democracy and as a result of dependence on imperialism."

He called upon the Government to concede to the demands of the 15-party alliance and 7-party combine by September 30.

He said that the nationalised industries, banks and insurances could not be handed over to a handful of capitalists if there was democracy in the country. The party adopted seven resolutions in the meeting. In a resolution it expressed concern at the flood situation and demanded adequate relief for the flood-hit people. It also called upon the government to declare the worse-affected places as distressed areas.

In another resolution the CPB demanded release of all political detainees and withdrawal of police cases against the political leaders and workers.

The scattered people listening to the CPB leaders created an obstacle to the vehicular movement at a stage of the meeting. Consequently, the police rushed in twice to push the mob out of the road.

CSO: 4600/1079

REPORT ON ERSHAD 29 SEP SPEECH TO BAR ASSOCIATION

Dhaka THE NEW NATION in English 30 Sep 83 pp 1, 8

[Text] Mymensingh, Sept. 29, (BSS): The CMLA Lt. Gen. H. M. Ershad declared today that presidential and parliamentary elections would be held as provided under the suspended constitution.

He said elections to the local bodies will be held under the provisions of the laws enacted for the purpose. He, however, said the local body polls will precede the national level elections as per the schedule announced by the government.

Addressing the members of the Mymensingh Bar Association here, the CMLA said that the government will keep its commitment of reviving the now-defunct constitution. There is no scope for any fresh debate on the form of government since the people have given their verdict in favour of the presidential system during the elections held in 1978 and 1981, he added.

Gen. Ershad once again reaffirmed his government's determination to establish 'real democracy' in the country. "The democracy which we are speaking about is the democracy of the masses, democracy of the peasants, workers, and teeming millions," he added.

Outlining the new democratic system, he said, it will ensure two square meals, coarse clothes, shelter, education and medi-care facilities for common people. "The democracy we want is the democracy of work and not the democracy of tall talks," he pointed out.

Gen. Ershad said the people have demonstrated their deep love for me. "I am ready to shed the last drop of my blood to honour the love and affection shown by the people to me," he added.

The CMLA said the government has already taken up steps to establish democracy which include the announcement of election schedule for union parishads, paurashavas, upazila parishads and the election at the national level. After the elections, he added, the democratic institutions will be firmly entrenched at the grass root level. He said the main objectives of these measures are to lay the foundation of democracy on a firm footing so that it never fails in future. From now on the people will control their own destiny, he added.

Gen. Ershad told the audience that it is surprising to note that some political parties are opposing the election schedule on the one hand and demanding the establishment of democracy on the other. He said, "I do not find any reason for their opposition. I guess they themselves do not know what they really want."

He said, in the past these elements tried to confuse the people in the name of democracy. But, now the "self-contradictory role" of these elements has been exposed to the people. And they (people) will no more be misguided by them. Referring to the role played by the lawyers in different critical moments of the national history, the CMLA said the nation expects that the lawyers, being an important section of the society, will make their due contributions towards the socio-economic development of the country. He expressed the hope that they will join the sincere efforts of the government to fulfil the objective of bringing about economic emancipation for the people.

Reformative Measures

Outlining various reformative measures undertaken by the present government during the last 18 months, Gen. Ershad said the administration has been decentralised by recasting the administrative system of the colonial era. This was done to improve the lot of those 90 per cent deprived and neglected population who live in rural Bangladesh. The thanas were upgraded to upazilas resulting in the gearing up of development activities in the villages, he added.

He said in a similar way judiciary has also been decentralised for quick dispensation of justice. Permanent High Court benches have been set up in Chittagong, Comilla, Rangpur, Jessore and Barisal while one more bench will be set up in Sylhet. Besides, he added, munsif courts and magistrate courts are now functioning in all the upazilas which has enabled the people to get justice quickly.

The CMLA reiterated his government's firm determination to establish rule of law in the country and said with this end in view the government has already made necessary amendments in the Criminal Procedure Code and Civil Procedure Code. These steps along with separation of judiciary from administration have already started yielding positive results.

18-Point Programme

Gen. Ershad referred to the 18-point programme and said it has provided the much-needed sense of direction to make the country self-reliant in every sphere. He said this programme does not belong to any individual or group. Rather, it is the property of the entire nation. It is now clear to the people that implementation of the programme is the only way to emancipate them from deprivation, exploitation, hunger, poverty, diseases and illiteracy.

Women Persecution

Turning to the persecution of women, he said, the government has already taken effective measures including enactment of laws to stop this social vice. The government is also considering the establishment of family courts, he added.

The CMLA said the government is determined to ensure participation of women in the development of the country. He noted with satisfaction that women are also participating in the judicial system. Referring to the appointment of women magistrates, he hoped that other educated women will follow the example in this regard.

HC Bench for Mymensingh

Gen. Ershad assured the lawyers that the government will actively consider the issue of setting up a permanent High Court bench at Mymensingh. He said that the Ministry of Law has already been directed to put up a proposal for this purpose.

The CMLA announced a sanction of Taka four lakh for the development of the Bar Library including purchase of books.

Earlier, the acting President of the Bar Association, Advocate Afsar Uddin Ahmed hailed various programmes undertaken by the government and expressed the readiness to work whole heartedly for the implementation of the programmes.

The Law Minister, Mr. K. A. Bakr also spoke on the occasion.

The Home Minister, Major General Abdul Mannan Siddiqui and the SMLA Zone 'A' Major General K. M. Abdul Wahed were present.

CSO: 4600/1082

PAPER REPORTS SOVIET ARTICLE ON RSS, CIA

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 21 Sep 83 p 9

[Text] Moscow, September 20 (UNI).

A Soviet journal has again raised a hornet's nest by commenting on a number of issues dominating India's political scene.

It has sharply attacked the Rashtriya Swayamsewak Sangh (RSS), but at the same time criticised the inability of the ruling Congress (I) and the left forces to agree on a joint programme to avert the danger from the rightist forces.

The Soviet foreign affairs weekly NOVOYE VREMYA has rarely made such sweeping comments on the Indian domestic scene in the past.

In an article entitled "Blackshirts from the Ganges," the weekly makes a scathing attack on the RSS, dubbing it as a spokesman of the "interests of the upper stratum of Hindu bourgeois, whose social basis is made up of small and middle bracket tradesmen, reactionary-minded intellectuals, ruined bourgeois and Hindu lumpens, pressed down by the capitalist machine."

Capitalist System

In another formulation, the weekly has openly dubbed the Indian economic system as a capitalist one.

About "rightist offensive" in the country, the weekly says that an objective background of the process is made up of such components as the "current stage of capitalist development of Indian economy, mounting unemployment, and rising prices."

"Seeking to forestall a solution of these problems," the weekly states, "as advocated by left, democratic forces, the more reactionary section of bourgeoisie are casting speculative glances at the RSS."

The lack of left unity, which hampers the formulation of a joint practical alternative, makes itself felt finally. The reactionaries exploit, not without success, the inability of left forces and the ruling Congress (I)

to agree on a joint action to avert the danger from the rightists, the journal underlines.

The journal said: "The clandestine organisational structure of the RSS, military discipline, the ritual of its gatherings, have turned the Swayam-sevaks into a highly effective force of the reactionary section of Indian bourgeoisie."

The weekly also talks of RSS links with the CIA. The organisation, according to it, acts as one of the instruments for accomplishing the CIA plan for the dismemberment of India, the ultimate goal of which is to cut short India's positive role in world affairs and neutralise this country as a factor of stability.

Defensive Reaction

"Indian right is living up, but this is largely a defensive reaction to the growing rebuff they are receiving from the progressive forces, which are striving to establish a secure rear to enable the Indira Gandhi government to pursue an anti-imperialist foreign policy," it says.

The vituperative denunciation of the RSS is seen here as a reaction to the continuous attacks made on the Soviet Union by the leaders and press of the RSS.

It reiterates the charge that RSS was behind the murder of Mahatma Gandhi. It also holds the RSS responsible for riots in Assam, Jammu and Kashmir and accuses it of being the advocate of private capital, privileges of moneybags and the tool for the preservation of feudal structure in rural areas.

Another journal, "Asia and Africa", also has come out heavily on the RSS. It says the RSS has been falsifying Indian history in its bid to prove that religious power superseded political power in ancient India.

CSO: 4600/1056

REORGANIZATION, APPOINTMENTS IN AICC-I REPORTED

Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 21 Sep 83 p 1

[Text] New Delhi, Sept. 20.--In a major reorganization of the AICC(I), the second of its kind within a year, five joint secretaries have been appointed, in addition to the existing five, so that each of the five secretaries will be assisted by two joint secretaries.

The ones appointed today are Mr Ahmed Patel, Mrs Kamala Kumari, Mr Oscar Fernandes, Mr K. Krishnamurthy and Mr Tarun Gogoi. All five are members of the Lok Sabha.

The existing five joint secretaries are: Mr K. V. Panicker, Mr Praduman Singh, Professor Ishtiaque Abidi, Miss Mahmuda Begum, and Mr G. Y. Krishanan, M.P.

In another major change, two of the five general secretaries, Mr Chandulal Chandrakar and Mr Rajiv Gandhi, have been relieved of the responsibility of looking after Congress (I) affairs in States, and have been allotted other work.

Mr Chandrakar will look after the publication of party journals, books and booklets, coordination of public relations, and Press relations.

Mr Rajiv Gandhi will look after auxiliary organizations like NSUI, IYC, Seva Dal, the foreign affairs department, and special cells including those for backward classes, minorities, and manifesto implementation (but excluding the legal and labour cells, which are to be looked after by Mr C. M. Stephen).

The responsibility of looking after Congress (I) affairs in the States and Union Territories has been divided among the other three general secretaries, Mr G. K. Moopanar, Mr C. M. Stephen, and Mrs Rajendra Kumari Bajpai.

The allocation of States is as follows:

Mr Moopanar--Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Goa, Daman and Diu, Karnataka, Lakshadweep, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh;

Mr Stephen--West Bengal, Tripura, Tamil Nadu, Sikkim, Andaman and Nicobar, Mizoram, Manipur, Pondicherry, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland;

Mrs Bajpai--Andhra, Jammu and Kashmir, Assam, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Dadar Nagar Haveli, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Orissa, Haryana, Punjab and Chandigarh.

A Press Note on the AICC (I) reorganization noted that it had been done "to streamline the organizational work at the AICC level".

Did that reorganization indicate, by any chance, that a mid-term poll was in the offing? Mr Mooppanar answered: "The Prime Minister and Congress (I) president, Mrs Indira Gandhi, has said several times that there will be no mid-term elections".

CSO: 4600/1055

KASHMIR NATIONAL CONFERENCE BACKS NATIONAL FRONT

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 10 Sep 83 p 9

[Text] Jullundur, September 9 (UNI)--The Janata Party president and chairman of the four-party National Front, Mr. Chandra Shekhar, today said the National Conference of Jammu and Kashmir had extended its "support" to the front.

Mr. Chandra Shekhar told newsmen here that a letter to this effect by the National Conference president, Dr. Farooq Abdullah, was with the Janata leader, Mr. Biju Patnaik, who held talks with Dr. Abdullah in Srinagar in the last few days. "I have, however, not read the letter yet," he hastened to add.

Mr. Chandra Shekhar also said the Gandhi Kamraj Congress led by Mr. Kumari Anandan will announce its merger with the Janata Party in the next few days.

He said the CPM would support the front from outside and was confident that similar support would be forthcoming from the CPI and the Forward Bloc. Mr. N. T. Rama Rao was sympathetic towards the front, he added.

Mr. Chandra Shekhar said: "The National Front is not a substitute to Mrs. Indira Gandhi. It is a step towards providing a national alternative to the ruling Congress (I)."

Rules Out Poll

He said the front would take care not to repeat the mistakes made by the erstwhile Janata Party. The front would not depend on personalities but on issues, programmes and policies. "Time will be a crucial factor in crystalising the issues," he added.

Mr. Chandra Shekhar said he did not subscribe to the possibilities of an early poll because he felt that it was not in the interest of Mrs. Gandhi to go for early poll if she based her calculations on political analysis. But he hastened to add that elections in this country had been ordered to suit the "whims and fancies" of the prime minister. On that score "Mrs. Gandhi is unpredictable," he said.

Mr. Chandra Shekhar said he did not construe Mrs. Gandhi's statement expressing concern at the disturbances in Pakistan as interference in the internal affairs of that country.

He said there was nothing wrong in her support for the movement for the restoration of democracy (MRD) in Pakistan as such but she lacked the "credentials" to make such a statement in view of her role during the emergency at home. "She was General Zia during the emergency," he quipped.

Mr. Chandra Shekhar said any attempt for restoration of democracy in Pakistan should get support from India. "We got similar support from several countries during the emergency and we were happy about it."

CSO: 4600/1034

REPORTAGE ON DELHI MEETING OF WORLD ENERGY CONFERENCE

Gandhi Opening Speech

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 19 Sep 83 pp 1, 9

[Text] New Delhi, September 18.

The Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, today warned against complacency on the energy front, saying that the long-range world energy problem was far more acute than was being acknowledged.

"We do not have more than 25 to 50 years for the overall transition from oil to coal and then to other forms of energy," Mrs. Gandhi said and urged the industrialised countries to reduce their consumption of oil and other depletable resources.

Inaugurating the world energy conference, the Prime Minister called upon the delegates to suggest some mechanism to monitor the use of depletable resources and give guidance and even signals of danger to all countries.

For oil-importing developing countries the question was one of life and death and the crisis would become even more acute with the depletion of forests which today met the most basic energy needs, that of fuel for cooking, Mrs. Gandhi said.

A note of caution against under-estimating the energy crisis was also contained in the speech by Dr. Peter Von Siemens, president of the conference, who said that the present glut of energy should not lead to a slowdown in the development of additional sources of energy.

"We must not be blind to the fact that in the long run, we shall again be faced with a considerable rise in energy consumption and that the bulk of this additional demand for energy will have to be met by coal and nuclear power," he said.

The inauguration of the conference held by the world energy congress at the Indraprastha stadium was a glittering affair. More than 3,000 delegates from over 70 countries are attending the week-long meeting.

The Prime Minister said that in India's development plans energy had priority next only to agriculture. Each country was trying to deal with the energy problem in its own way and in India exploitation of nuclear energy was part of its strategy. India's nuclear energy plan aroused opposition from many countries who accused it of "imprudence and impracticality". The opposition was continuing and India was being obstructed at every step in the development of nuclear power, Mrs. Gandhi said.

She said India's nuclear programme was prompted not by military objectives but by developmental necessity and it was dedicated to agriculture, medicine and meeting the energy needs. India was opposed to nuclear weapons and did not have any, Mrs. Gandhi declared.

Criticising the present unjust world economic order, she said: "Science cannot be only for the haves. The have-nots need it more". It was not only the foreign opposition to India's nuclear plan to which Mrs. Gandhi made a pointed reference. She also recalled that foreign companies had advised India that its search for oil in new areas was futile. "However our persistence has been worthwhile", she said.

The Prime Minister also identified five areas in which urgent action was called for. These were: application of new biological advances for biomass production, photochemical techniques to produce hydrogen for use as fuel, energy storage devices to make transportation less dependable on oil, cheaper photovoltaic devices and integrated energy systems.

Mrs. Gandhi said the advanced countries did not consider the switchover to renewable sources of energy very important because their problem was marginal. This was clearly reflected in the fact that the U.S. and Western Europe abandoned renewable energy projects in the wake of the decline in oil prices last year.

The Prime Minister, who is the chairperson of the non-aligned movement, dwelt on the problems of developing countries and called for international co-operation in the energy field. "There is immediate need to increase the availability of energy per capita in the developing countries, taking into account the likely increase in population", she said.

While there was an apparent difference in the problems of oil-exporting and oil-importing countries, in the long run the interests of the two converged. "I believe that energy could be the focal point of international co-operation," she said.

Mrs. Gandhi underlined the importance of energy conservation and also called for the exploration of new lines of research and development having a bearing on the energy scene. In this regard, she referred to the potential applications of biotechnology and microelectronics and said that the combination of these two separate streams of science and technology might provide new routes for very high utilisation of solar energy through natural and newly designed photosynthesis.

"The hydrocarbon of the future need no longer be fossil fuel to be unearthed and processed but might well be one available continuously from our roof-tops and gardens. While we wait for the day when we can simulate controlled fusion that generates the energy of the sun and stars, we might also find new ways of harnessing solar energy."

The energy minister, Mr. P. Shiv Shankar, said that while international action was necessary for switchover to renewable resources of energy, this was not substitute for action by individual countries to proceed in the intended direction.

He said that the Indian government had already taken a series of measures to curtail consumption of oil and promote the use of alternative sources of energy. The sixth five year plan which was currently under implementation aimed at sharp and sustained increases in coal production "as a tenet of our national policy."

Even though exploration of oil and gas had been intensified, coal would be the main source of primary energy in the next few decades. India had taken up a massive programme for generation of electricity based mainly on coal and hydro resources.

Besides, a wide-ranging programme for conservation of energy had been launched using the price mechanism to discourage the use of oil fuels and by offering fiscal incentives for installation of energy-saving equipment. He, however, conceded that there was still a long way to go to achieve the desired objectives.

Mr. Shiv Shankar said "Studies indicate that energy production, especially coal, hydro-power and forestry, had to be undertaken at a much faster rate if the country was to maintain a reasonable rate of economic growth. But resource mobilisation posed a serious constraint.

"Even as it is about 30 per cent of the total capital investment in the country under the sixth plan is being utilised for the energy sector, we cannot push this any higher because of the competing demands on our scarce resources for other essential programmes," the minister said.

However, he added, there was no denying the fact that the energy demand-supply matrix had to change. The mix of energy sources had inevitably to move towards the renewable forms in the long run. It was imperative, for industrialised and industrialising countries alike, that this transition should be smooth and so planned that it caused minimum disruption in both economic and political spheres.

Dr. Siemens, whose speech was read at the conference, said that determined efforts would have to be made for substitution of oil with other sources of energy such as nuclear and coal.

For meeting the increased demand for energy, he said, coal and nuclear energy could be made readily available in sufficient quantities on a global

scale to meet energy demands in the future and diminish international consumption of oil.

Dr. Siemens cautioned against complacency in the context of the current easy energy situation. No doubt, he said, since 1979 worldwide primary energy consumption was stagnating and had even declined in industrialised countries. There was a glut in the market of all forms of energy and the consumption of oil had declined to a low of 87 per cent. The demand, however, was bound to pick up and the increased demand should be met by alternative sources.

He pointed out that nuclear energy, despite a considerable expansion in the last ten years, today contributed only some three per cent to the total energy demand and about nine per cent to electricity consumption. This was less than half of the International Atomic Energy Agency forecast for the early eighties in the year prior to the first oil crisis.

Dr. Siemens drew the attention of the august gathering to the fact that the energy problem had assumed political proportions. In this situation, he felt, it was the task of an "umbrella" organisation like the world energy congress, to bridge the gap between experts in the field and people responsible in the economic and political spheres and the public at large.

Mr. Marcel Poiteux, president of the conservation commission of the WEC, said successive oil shocks had "shaken some of our firmly held beliefs and thrown into the melting pot plans which we had cherished". The confused movements of the international monetary system and prices had added to these various difficulties.

Mr. T. R. Satish Chandran, secretary in the Union ministry and chairman of the organising committee, pointed out that the theme of the New Delhi meet, "energy development--quality of life", focussed on the need for equity in energy consumption patterns and achievement of a goal between energy demand and supply through development of new technologies, cut in wasteful use of energy and international co-operation.

19 Sep Speeches

Madras THE HINDU in English 20 Sep 83 p 7

[Text]

NEW DELHI, Sept. 19

The social aspects of the energy transition—which are often overlooked or underestimated—will become "increasingly important and will need further attention and increased action, according to the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

An ILO paper presented at the 12th congress of the World Energy Conference here today stresses some of the labour and social elements related to the "energy transition." It also focusses attention on the employment, training and occupational safety and health implications of energy development.

The paper cites the example of a shift to expanded coal production as an important component of the energy transition. Such an expansion of coal mining activities will require massive and coordinated investment in training, the paper said.

Great effort needed: While great efforts will be required in developed countries which are revitalising their coal industry, the paper said, the training problems will be particularly acute in developing countries, which have had almost cottage industry type mining.

The dangerous working environment often encountered in coal mining demands that

special emphasis be given to effective training programmes, including safety and health issues, it said.

With regard to energy and rural women's work, the paper discusses the difficulties of meeting the domestic fuel requirements as well as alternative local survival strategies and their secondary effects.

Among the strategies adopted by rural women in various countries were decreasing their household fuel consumption with negative effects on family nutrition and changing to alternative fuels often inferior.

Impact on women: The survival strategies can have a significant impact on poor rural women's work and wage employment and also have implications for policy interventions, the ILO paper said.

Fuel scarcities may also reduce women's ability to raise cash through traditional small food processing activities like baking, which require large quantities of cooking fuels.

The economic and employment effects of higher oil prices, particularly in the context of oil importing countries, have been also discussed. It cited the example of India where the share of oil products to total imports increased from 10.6 per cent to 25.9 per cent, while the share of capital goods such as machinery and transport equipment fell from 29 per cent to 19 per cent from 1972 to 1977.

The negative effect of oil price rises on national income in 1974-76 was estimated at 1.7 to three per cent and fall in employment was estimated at one per cent, amounting to two million workers.

Oil price not the cause: The Soviet Minister for Power Engineering, Mr. P. S. Neporozhny, repudiated at the conference the view that the oil price hike was at the bottom of

the present energy crisis. He ascribed the crisis to wrong use of oil and neglect of coal development.

The Minister said "abundance of cheap oil" had led to a spend-thrift economy and way of life.

In 40 or 50 years, mankind would have to depend on nuclear power, coal and gas. Mr. Neporozhny called for increased use of gas till nuclear energy and coal were developed.

Stating that the world was entering a new stage of energy development, Mr. Neporozhny anticipated the advent of new technologies. Simultaneously he placed hopes on the modification of industrial structures to intensive forms of production in order to save in costs, fuel and energy.

Turning to the problems of developing nations, the Minister pointed to the large hydropower resources of these countries and said the Soviet Union was cooperating with India in various aspects of energy development, particularly in new fields like solar and geothermal power generation.

On Soviet experience, Mr. Neporozhny said that the USSR had worked out a long term energy programme. It was giving emphasis to nuclear power development, coal production, especially low-calorie coal from open mining and to hydropower generation.

Adequate safety: He said the USSR was not worried about nuclear pollution and had already developed adequate safety measures. During 1981-85, major increases in power generation in the European part of the USSR would consist of nuclear power. At the same time, he pointed out, the eastern part of the USSR would use coal and gas for power generation. — PTI.

More on Soviet Delegate's Speech

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 20 Sep 83 p 10

[Text] Leader of the Soviet delegation to the World Energy Conference Dr P S Neporozhny, on Monday, presented a somewhat novel possibility of the growing Indo-Soviet friendship.

Minister for Power and a professional engineer, Dr Neporozhny, compared the maps showing the power grids of the two countries and speculated that "one day our national electricity grid could be connected with your grid". But we will have to wait and see he added cautiously.

The Minister was speaking on the development of power generation and distribution network in the USSR at the Indian National Science Academy in the Capital.

Single Grid

The Soviet Union has a network of high voltage transmission wires extending about 9,000 kilometres from east to west and 5,000 kilometres from north to south—bringing almost the entire country into a single power grid, he said.

He said that power generation was taken seriously in the country with the formation of the State Commission for the Electrification of Russia (Goelro) in 1920. Priority is being given to electrification not only because it is "a purpose in itself" but also as it reflects in the development of other sectors of the economy, he added.

Dr Neporozhny said that USSR lost 100 billion KWH of energy every year during transmission, and asserted the importance of conservation and the use of "non-traditional" resources of energy.

He revealed plans of nuclear power plants, a solar plant and another harnessing the tidal power all to be built within the next few years.

The Minister extended what he called "high voltage regards from our scientists" to the audience at the academy, and pointed out a "similarity" between the scientific communities of the two countries. "Even in the USSR there are as many opinions as there are scientists", he said.

Nuclear Technology Rules Deplored

Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 20 Sep 83 p 1

[Text] New Delhi, Sept. 19.--India today asked the World Energy Conference to evolve sensible rules for the transfer of nuclear technology, equipment and material, report PTI and UNI.

The existing rules for the transfer of nuclear material tend to slow down nuclear growth in developing nations, Mr M. R. Srinivasan of the Department of Atomic Energy told the delegates at a round table discussion on nuclear energy.

He said that there was no possibility of improving the living standards of Indians without going nuclear in a big way. The conference was told that India had developed the technological capability for the entire fuel cycle for introduction of fast-breeder reactors.

The fast-breeder test reactor in Madras which was originally supposed to use French-enriched uranium will now use Indian-made fuel, Mr V. N. Meckoni, of the DAE said.

The Energy Minister, Mr P. Shiv Shankar, pleaded for a larger flow of financial assistance from industrialized countries and international financial agencies to oil-importing developing countries for the development of their indigenous energy resources.

He said that oil-importing developing countries had not been able to mobilize adequate resources to take care of their energy problems and at the same time fund their energy development programmes. "Most of them have not progressed much farther from where they were". He was speaking at a special session on "energy and society".

Mr Shiv Shankar noted that various measures, including a new funding mechanism, had been discussed in recent months with a view to giving a boost to the flow of capital to developing countries for their energy development programmes. But a breakthrough was not yet in sight.

He cautioned delegates that unless a concerted effort was made to find a workable solution, the situation in many developing countries might get out of control, which would have serious global repercussions.

Meanwhile, world oil prices are expected to register a moderate rate of increase between now and 1990, according to the latest survey on energy resources made by the conference.

The survey report released by the WEC secretariat today visualizes that a moderate rate of increase in oil prices would help in the "much-hoped for return" to an economic growth rate of 3% to 4%.

Whatever happens, the survey cautions that a sharp and lasting drop in oil prices must not be encouraged. "It would prevent the starting of production in new fields, cause a decrease in reserves, require excessive efforts to be made to produce from cheap fields and would be ripe for a new oil crisis. This situation can be avoided", it says.

Till the end of the century, the world will need reliable oil supplies and stable prices. This will require an increase of reserves distribution throughout all the major consuming regions in the world, says the survey.

Experts from the USA and Sweden linked the energy problem to Government "intervention and regulation" and advocated "free play of the market as the best remedy".

While representatives of France advocated five approaches, two of which were diversification of energy supply and the development of indigenous self-sufficiency, the expert suggested his recipe for healthy energy and economic development for the future in a long-range plan adapted to the resources and the requirements of the country.

More on Nuclear Power Discussion

Madras THE HINDU in English 20 Sep 83 p 9

[Text]

NEW DELHI, Sept 19

Speakers at a round table conference on nuclear energy here today felt that in spite of pockets of resistance, public opinion in the industrialised countries against nuclear power stations had bottomed out and hence such power plants were being taken up in a big way.

Of course they agreed that public resistance to nuclear power stations was not the only reason for the slowdown in the construction of such plants. General recessionary conditions were an important contributory factor.

The conference, part of the 12th World Energy Congress now in session here, noted

that several European countries had embarked on a concerted programme to build fast breeder reactors and Great Britain was expected to join this programme soon.

Priority for growth: Later, Mr. H. Murata of Japan, who was the coordinating chairman of the conference on nuclear power resulted from the realisation that economic growth should have priority over other considerations.

Mr G. Vendryes of France, pointed out that already about 50 per cent of the electricity in his country came from nuclear power plants. The people had become used to the nuclear

power plants and realised that they posed little risk.

In Socialist countries too, it was stated, the nuclear power programme was moving forward at a rapid rate.

Mr. G. C. Hurlbert of the U.S. felt the total cost of nuclear power plants was cheaper than other alternatives including coal. This was endorsed by Mr. Verdytes.

Different concerns: In a special session on energy and society, which was chaired by Dr. J. Foster, the speakers had different concerns and different approaches to the energy situation today.

They all recognised that there had been a discontinuity in energy use and economic development that coincided with the oil price changes of 1973 and 1979. They saw different reasons as well as different remedies for them.

Speakers like Mr. W. Kenneth Davis, First Vice-Chairman of the U.S. National Committee of the World Energy Conference, saw much of the problem arising from Government intervention and regulation.

Mr. P. Shiv Shankar, Union Energy Minister, who was the only participant from developing countries, spoke of what these countries could themselves do but pointed out that in addition there would be need for financial and technological help from the industrialised countries.

Nuclear technology transfer: India asked the Congress to evolve a sensible regime for transfer of nuclear technology equipment and materials (reports PTI).

The existing rules for transfer of nuclear materials tended to slow down nuclear growth in developing nations, Dr. M. R. Srinivasan, of the Department of Atomic Energy told the conference on nuclear energy.

Oil Substitutes Discussed

Madras THE HINDU in English 21 Sep 83 p 9

[Text]

NEW DELHI Sept 20

A round table conference on oil substitution at the 12th World Energy Congress here today noted that though the demand for oil had fallen from 46 to 43 per cent by 1980 mostly through substitution, further substitution was not likely to be fast.

The report of a task force on oil substitution pointed out that the replacement of oil done in power stations by coal, nuclear and hydro power and in certain energy intensive industries, was less easy to achieve in other energy consuming sectors.

There were a number of economic, environmental, infrastructural and other factors, which meant that many kinds of energy consumers would not switch rapidly away from coal, said the report.

All the same, however, considerable technical and economic scope of oil substitution in the industrial, residential and commercial sectors had been reported. By 2000 AD oil's share of energy consumption would be down to 25-30 per cent in those sectors. But in transportation liquid petroleum fuels were likely to remain 90 to 100 per cent of the energy consumption.

Governments should monitor progress in oil substitution and in the closely related but technically separate field of energy conservation and see that such energy objectives were not deferred by cyclical fluctuation in oil prices.

The task force, which was set up after the second oil price shock of 1979, included experts from 13 countries and several international organisations including the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

A working group on energy conservation in industry revealed that in certain power intensive sectors like aluminium, a great deal of saving had been brought about through improved house keeping, better insulation and other strategies.

Sir William Hawthorne, who chaired the discussion, told newsmen that it would be wrong to go slow on conservation because of the fall in oil prices and the current glut of oil.

Conservation in buildings: Yet one more working group on energy conservation in buildings chaired by Dr. T. Jaszay brought out that it was possible to save up to 50 per cent energy in new buildings by designing their construction in certain ways.

Some 30 speakers participated in the discussion on energy conservation in buildings, and it was stated that in old buildings also it was possible to save 30 per cent on energy consumption by retrofitting.

Indian scene: A presentation on the Indian energy scene highlighted the fact that, while commercial energy had increased to 58 per cent from only 32 per cent three decades ago, the absolute magnitude of non-commercial energy had also gone up carrying with it the dangers of deforestation.

The need, therefore, in India, said Prof. M. G. K. Menon, Member of the Planning Commission, who chaired the presentation, was a rapid increase in the availability of energy as well as provision of low cost decentralised energy in rural areas.

The characteristic feature of the Indian scene was very low per capita energy consumption and an uneven availability of energy in the rural and urban areas. The rural areas where 76 per cent of the Indians lived, had five to 10 times less per capita energy use than the urban areas.

Mr. R. G. Mahendru, Chairman and Managing Director, Central Coalfields Ltd., in a paper on coal, pointed out that there had been significant transformation on the coal scene since nationalisation. Now there was integrated activity, mechanisation and greater safety and efficiency.

Oil production: Dr. A. K. Malhotra of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission gave an interesting account of the manner in which a high level of self-reliance had been achieved by India in oil exploration and production.

The indigenous oil production would enable the country to meet 55 per cent of its needs. By the end of the Seventh Plan production was expected to reach 52 million tonnes.

Dr. N. Tata Rao, Chairman of the Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board, outlined the manner in which power and electricity availability had been stepped up.

A significant degree of indigenous capability related to the manufacture of equipment, setting up and commissioning plants and their operation.

Prof. Amulya Reddy of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, outlined the rural energy scenario. For a long time to come there would be need for low cost decentralised

renewable energy systems optimised to meet rural needs.

Dr. S. Varadarajan covered the spectrum of research and development and consultancy relating to oil, coal, nuclear technology, power generation, transportation and renewable energy systems.

The programme also included an audio visual presentation depicting various facets of the Indian energy scene.

Indo-French ties: The scope for strengthening Indo-French cooperation was discussed here today by Mr. S. B. Chavan, Union Minister for Planning and Mr. Jean Auroux, French Secretary of State for Energy. They expressed satisfaction over the growth of bilateral links which they hoped would be strengthened further following the initiatives taken. They also noted a certain identity of planning problems and objectives.

ONGC Head Presents Review

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 22 Sep 83 p 13

[Text] New Delhi, September 21 (PTI).

In a brief span of seven years, India's offshore oil production has gone up from zero to about 12.8 million tonnes, providing almost two-thirds of the country's crude oil output, the World Energy Conference was told.

Presenting a review on "Energy and Oil" in the Indian context, Mr. A. K. Malhotra, member (offshore) of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission (ONGC), said that India's self-sufficiency in oil had gone up from 40 to 67 per cent in the last three years.

In the next five years, about 70 per cent of the oil requirements were expected to be met within the country, he said.

The share of oil in the total commercial energy requirements was projected to decrease from 47.9 per cent in 1978-79 to about 33 per cent in 2000 A.D., he said.

Quoting estimates, he said the demand for oil in India, which stood at about 700,000 barrels of oil per day (BOPD) was expected to increase to about 850,000 BOPD if strict conservation measures were taken.

Till May this year, ONGC had drilled 252 offshore wells, 50 per cent of which were of exploratory nature. Of the 126 exploratory wells, only 46 had proved to be dry, thus giving a good success ratio, Mr. Malhotra said.

As regards world energy supplies, he said that it would be about 140 million barrel oil equivalent per day by the turn of the century. Of this, oil was expected to provide 37 per cent, gas 16 per cent, coal 29 per cent, nuclear five per cent, and hydel and others about 13 per cent.

From this projection, oil and gas would continue to be the most important sources of energy throughout the remainder of this century and may well continue into the next century, he said.

Long-Range Forecast Report

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 22 Sep 83 p 7

[Text] The World Energy Conference on Wednesday warned that the Third World countries may face increased difficulties in energy supply and demand and it would be importer of half of the world's oil by the year 2020.

The forecast was based on a major study of 10 regional teams and discussions in 17 international meetings during 1980-81.

The report, among other things, predicts that coal will reign supreme, oil trade will decline, North America will be the world's major exporter of energy and the proved reserves of crude could be exhausted by the year 2020.

Presenting the long range forecast report at a round table discussion, Dr J R Frisch of the French Electricity Agency told the conference that the total world energy production will increase by 2.5 times by that period but the disparity in per capita energy consumption between the Third World and the industrialised countries would continue.

It said that the share of nuclear energy and coal in energy consumption would increase, gas and hydel power would stabilise, use of wood would decline and the world trade in oil would come down from the present 90 per cent to 50 per cent in 2020.

Dr Frisch predicted that wood used as energy source in Third World would be replaced by coal and natural gas. The use of animal and vegetable wastes as source of energy would increase in South Asia. If current efforts for oil substitution are successful, it is predicted that oil demand could reach a ceiling of 2.8 billion tonnes in year 2000 decreasing to 2.4 billion tonnes in 2020, lower than the 1978 demand of 2.7 billion tonnes.

Nuclear power will massively replace oil in future and its share is predicted to grow from the current 2 per cent to 19 per cent in 2020.

The WEC roundtable discussion on coal converged on several key issues, including competitiveness of coal against oil, especially in power generation.

The decline in steel production and global economic recession have resulted in slower growth rates in the coal market speakers said.

It was also warned that the present glut in the oil market should not lull developing countries from their efforts at oil substitution.

Regarding coal, the conference called for global initiative for increasing reliance on abundant coal resources.

At a round table on coal, energy experts made a strong plea for shoring up the world energy base with least cost abundant coal resources and appropriate policy actions.

Adequate investments should also be made in the transportation infrastructure to facilitate world coal trade, Mr C E Bagge of the US National Coal Association said.

More on 21 Sep Talks

Madras THE HINDU in English 22 Sep 83 p 9

[Text]

NEW DELHI, Sept 21

An intensification of the effort to find substitutes for oil, without however any decrease in its total availability for the developing countries, was the theme of a working group discussion on the fourth day of the 12th World Energy Congress here today.

There was a round table discussion on "Energy 2000-2020: supply and demand" which underlined the possibility of the emergence of an unstable geo-political situation full of tensions in the long run.

One of the most interesting discussions today was a round table on the place of coal in the world economy, which called for a global initiative for increasing reliance on coal resources.

Another group of panelists devoted their attention to new and renewable sources of energy, while there were separate sectional discussions on items like energy usage patterns and the priority for urban and rural communities and the environment, pollution and safety.

Major problem: The discussion on oil substitution, which was chaired by Dr. Taiwo Idemudia of Japan, recognised the fact that rural communities dependent on traditional fuels like firewood were facing a major problem due to deforestation.

Unless massive programmes of afforestation were undertaken, it was inevitable that in spite of its high price kerosene would be used in increasing quantities as domestic fuel.

The working group noted that the consumption of oil in the developing countries must increase, but at the same time oil substitution must play a primary role in their future energy planning because of the foreign exchange constraint.

These countries would therefore have to devise means for the most economic use of oil and use more of conventional alternative energy sources and, where cost effective, renewable decentralised sources such as biogas systems, biomass and wind or solar energy.

The group felt that the level of industrialisation, its associated infrastructure and the size of

energy consumers could critically determine the economic scope for substitution.

Progress in oil substitution had been made in large centralised power plants and similar progress was expected in the cement industry. Brazil's biomass and ethanol programme would soon achieve 15 per cent gasoline substitution in road vehicles.

But it was impossible to generalise about appropriate routes to oil substitution. Local circumstances would dictate what is economically feasible.

Most of all, government policies, energy plans and management geared to implementation of oil substitution and the mobilisation of finance would be essential if progress was to be made in this field.

Focus on coal: At the round table on coal, which was chaired by Mr. Friedrich H. Esser of West Germany, the focus was on the status of coal in the present energy market, its prospects especially in the developing world, the competitiveness of coal vis-a-vis oil substitution in electric power generation and the environmental effects of coal utilisation.

Mr. Carl E. Bagge of the U.S. pointed out that the global recession coupled with the decline in steel production had affected the growth of the coal industry.

Public apathy and complacency and the present oil price and supply position, he warned, could allow oil to regain its market share with resultant dependence on oil for the world economy.

Mr. G. F. Pecchioli of the U.K. presented a scenario of the growth in coal demand for the developing countries where the share might go up from the present level of 10 per cent to about 25 per cent by 2000 A.D.

The round table stimulated a lively discussion in which the other participants included Mr. S. K. Bose of India, Dr. F. Corbellini of Italy and Mr. Sarejono of Indonesia.

The message of the round table was loud and clear: increasing global reliance on abundant and low cost coal resources and taking cognisance of new energy relationships and energy economics.

There was, however, no reference in the discussion to metallurgical grades of coal which did not seem to have priority. The focus was on thermal coal.

Energy development: The discussions in the four sections of division three were concerned with the development of energy and the quality of life and the broad impact of energy development on society.

South Asian Cooperation Urged

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 23 Sep 83 p 5

[Text] A call to have greater international cooperation among the seven countries in South Asia in the energy sector was made at the World Energy Conference in New Delhi on Thursday, reports PTI.

Addressing a round table discussion on "energy problems of developing countries", Dr T L Sankar, director of the Institute of Public Enterprises, Hyderabad, said there are various possibilities for regional cooperation among the countries of the region.

He cited the example of combining facilities for gas utilisation in the western part of the region--Pakistan, Afghanistan and India and the eastern part between India and Bangladesh.

The possibilities of exchange of power among India, Nepal, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh should be also explored, he said.

In the oil sector one of the feasible options appears to be the importing of crude oil and petroleum products in large ships by "group of the countries in the region".

At present India and Nepal have a standard agreement regarding the import/processing of oil products through India to Nepal, Dr Sankar said. Similar arrangements for bulking of oil products purchase and sale of surplus products could be attempted.

He also underlined the need for setting up an agency in the region for attending to rural energy problems of the South Asian countries.

Only India and Pakistan appear to have a reasonable diversified energy resource base. Bangladesh has so far not found any oil, though gas resources are fairly sizable. Other countries in the South Asian region hardly have any other energy resources other than hydel potential, Dr Sankar said.

Mr John Gray of the International Energy Association, US, said steps would be taken to assess the technical assistance needed to strengthen national scientific capabilities for renewable energy utilisation and to support research on biomass production technology.

CSO: 4600/1057

REPORT ON PLANNING MINISTER'S SPEECH TO ECONOMISTS

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 23 Sep 83 p 5

[Text]

Union Planning Minister S B Chavan posed before the second meeting of the 22 member panel of economists in New Delhi the question whether the process of planning in terms of constant prices should be continued in the seventh Plan (1985-90) or any allowance should be made for cost escalations, reports UNI.

In his opening remarks at the meeting, called to consider the approach to the seventh Plan, Mr Chavan said though the total public sector outlay in the first four years of the sixth Plan (1980-85) would come to 84 per cent of the total provision of Rs 97,500 crores in nominal terms, it would be only 63 per cent of the target at 1979-80 prices because of inflation.

He said the sixth Plan targets were likely to be fulfilled in full or adequate measure in a number of areas, including many in the spheres of agriculture and industry.

Mr Chavan said special efforts would be needed to improve the performance in some other areas notably in the infrastructure sectors.

Mr Chavan said the outlay in the first four years had come up only to 63 per cent of the total provision at 1979-80 prices in spite of large mobilisation of additional resources by the Centre and States.

In agriculture the production in 1984-85 would be between 146-148 million tonnes against the target of 149-154 million tonnes while production of sugar cane may also show a shortfall. Production of cotton, major oil-seeds, jute and mesta, tea and coffee might be equal to the sixth Plan targets.

Further measures, including construction of field channels, were necessary to improve the utilisation of irrigation facilities.

Mr Chavan said that in the field of manufactured goods, the production of machine tools, certain items of industrial machinery, earth moving equipment, commercial vehicles, motor cycles and scooters, newsprint was expected to exceed the targets.

Production of cement, fertilisers, agricultural tractors, hydro-turbines, thermal turbines, paper and paper board and jute manufactures was likely to be equal to or not very short of the targets.

There would, however, be shortfalls in respect of certain important items like steel, non-ferrous, text metals, petrochemicals, railway locomotives, coaches and wagons, textiles and electronics.

The Minister said that in the energy sector, the production of crude oil and petroleum pro-

ducts would be substantially in excess of the original sixth Plan targets as a result of the accelerated oil development programmes adopted by the Government.

Production of crude oil in 1982-83 itself was fairly close to the original sixth Plan target of 21.64 million tonnes.

Power would, however, show a large shortfall. As against the sixth Plan target of installing additional capacity of 19666 MW, the achievement was expected to be only 14,000-14,500 MW. However, due to improvement in the plant load factor of thermal stations, the position in regard to power generation was expected to be better and the total generation in 1984-85 was estimated at around 170 billion units as against the original target of 191 billion units, Mr Chavan said.

Production of coal in 1984-85 was expected to be about 154 million tonnes as against 165 million tonnes projected in the sixth Plan.

Mr Chavan said that the demand for freight movement by railways was now estimated at 280-285 million tonnes for 1984-85 as against the original target of 309 million tonnes.

The railways capacity for clearance of traffic in 1981-82 and 1982-83 remained broadly adequate to meet the demand for railway transport.

IRAQ AGREES TO SUPPLY MORE CRUDE BEFORE MARCH

Madras THE HINDU in English 21 Sep 83 p 1

[Text]

NEW DELHI, Sept. 20.

Iraq has agreed to supply about four lakh tonnes of crude oil between December 1983 and March 1984 in addition to the 3.4 million tonnes under the 1983 trade agreement and one lakh tonnes of sulphur to be delivered before February 1984 as part payment for 40 identified on-going projects in that country.

An agreement to this effect was arrived at during the discussion a high-power Indian delegation had in Baghdad recently.

This payment covers 25 per cent, valued at \$ 95 millions, of the total cost (\$ 390 millions) of the 40 projects. The remaining 75 per cent of the foreign exchange component aggregating to \$ 295 millions will be met by India as deferred payment with a moratorium of two years and repayment by Iraq after two years. The Indian companies will be given overdraft facilities by the Exim Bank and guarantees by the Export Credit Guarantee Corporation. Part of the money will be funded by banks in foreign exchange and part will be paid in India.

Iraqi authorities were facing some difficulty in making payment for construction works. Instead of abandoning the half-executed projects with equipment worth Rs. 200 crores and involving 25,000 to 30,000 Indian labourers, the Centre negotiated arrangements with the Iraqi authorities and found a solution for the funding of these projects.

The other significant achievement by the delegation, led by a senior official of the Commerce Ministry, was payment by Iraq for pending bills to the tune of \$ 90 millions for construction companies. When the Commerce Minister, Mr. V. P. Singh, went to Baghdad in March 1983 to attend the Asian Group ministerial-level meeting, he discussed this issue with the Deputy Prime Minister and the Iraqi authorities agreed to clear bills to the tune of \$ 45 millions by June 1983. This was followed by further discussions in August and Iraq agreed to settle the remaining bills of 1982 aggregating to \$ 45 millions in four equal instalments between September and December 1984.

Decision on projects in 1983: Priority projects valued at \$ 170 millions and the smaller projects valued at \$ 2 millions will be paid for by Iraq without credit. About 40 projects have been identified on a non-priority basis and India has agreed to make deferred payments of 75 per cent.

At present, there are 30 Indian construction companies with 68 contracts in Iraq valued at \$ 2,447 millions. Till August 1982, payments were very prompt, but owing to the financial difficulties being faced by Iraq, they were held up subsequently.

Official sources here hope that with the new decisions and the efforts made by the Commerce Ministry, the difficulties of the construction companies and the Indian workers will be reduced considerably.

CSO: 4600/1059

CORRESPONDENT REPORTS PROTEST OVER HARPOONS 'IN VAIN'

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 22 Sep 83 pp 1, 9

[Article by J. N. Parimoo]

[Text] Washington, September 21.

Despite a strong protest from India, the United States has decided to sell Harpoons to Pakistan.

As required by law, the Reagan administration last week sent to Congress a notification to inform it of the administration's decision. Congress has 30 days to disapprove the sale, but, even though some Democratic senators are unhappy, there is little likelihood of a congressional rejection.

The number and specifications of the weapons that are to be supplied are normally described in the notifications that are sent to Congress. In this case, both have been kept a secret. These have merely been described as the "U.S. department of navy's offer to Pakistan for major defence articles and services which are in excess of fourteen million dollars."

A Warship Too

Explaining why the items are not being mentioned in the notification, a letter from the Pentagon addressed to the chairman of the senate foreign relations committee, Mr. Charles Percy, says: "Since most of the essential elements of the sale are to remain classified, we will not notify the news media."

It is reliably learnt that the U.S. proposes to supply 40 Harpoons to equip six Pakistani naval destroyers.

In addition to the six destroyers, Pakistan is buying an old American warship which is presently in a harbour near Philadelphia.

Why does the Reagan administration want to ignore Indian protests and supply the 40 Harpoons to Pakistan? In answer to this important question, the U.S. has now shifted its ground. Two years ago, when the Reagan administration decided to give to Pakistan \$3.2 billion worth of

military-cum-economic aid, the White House and the state department had responded to Indian protests with the argument that, with the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, Pakistan had become a frontline border state and that its military force had to be modernised to meet the threat of Soviet expansionism.

The American policy-makers also argued that American military aid would make Pakistan feel more secure and that, as a result, the Zia government would not feel the need to pursue its nuclear weapons programme.

If this argument had any relevance to the American supply of F-16 planes and other sophisticated military equipment, it certainly has no meaning insofar as the supply of Harpoons to Pakistan is concerned because the Zia government cannot pretend that it has to use its navy against Soviet expansionism across the Afghanistan border.

The Americans have, therefore, changed their ground for providing sophisticated military technology to the Pakistan navy. The notification sent to Congress last week says: "Pakistan plays an increasingly greater role as a stabilising force in the Indian Ocean region. It is strategically important in the defence of sea lines of communications in the Arabian Sea and approaches to the Persian Gulf." The sale of Harpoons will, according to the Reagan administration, "contribute to the foreign policy objectives of the U.S. by enabling Pakistan to provide for its own security and defence."

Earlier, it was the threat of Soviet expansionism across the Afghanistan border. Now it is Pakistan's "stabilising role in the Indian Ocean region." India did not accept the earlier argument, nor would it accept the new excuse. The basic fact is that the U.S. is introducing into the Indian sub-continent a new generation of arms which would threaten to destabilise the region, and Indian protests have gone unheeded.

Some third-world diplomats believe that the U.S. had to supply Harpoons to Pakistan because it did not want to seem to be discriminating against the Pakistan navy. It has already supplied the latest military equipment to Pakistan's army and air force and it wants to maintain a balance among the leaders of the three wings of the Pakistani military leadership.

/The ultimate American foreign policy objective, according to these diplomats, is to secure a military base in Pakistan and to set up a network of listening posts./ [in boldface]

For that purpose, the U.S. has to keep the leaders of all three military wings of Pakistan happy. So far, President Zia has been resisting all U.S. efforts for a base in Pakistan. Americans might want to keep other military leaders in waiting in the wings. Americans believe that Pakistan has become important for them not only for Afghanistan but also for the protection of their interests in Iran.

So far as the U.S. Congress is concerned, the Reagan administration can be disapproved and rejected by both houses of Congress jointly. A

disapproval by only one of the two houses would be ineffective. The senate is controlled by the Republicans who are in the White House.

Even if it is assumed that the Democrats in the house would move for disapproval, the senate would not follow suit. Moreover, the supreme court's decision abolishing the congressional veto over a wide range of executive action has created an uncertain situation. It is unclear if Congress can at all veto the administration's decision to supply the Harpoons to Pakistan.

CSO: 4600/1061

FRG BUSINESSMEN INTERESTED IN OFFERING TECHNICAL AID

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 22 Sep 83 p 6

[Article by Ravi Nookala]

[Text] Bombay, September 21.

Middle-level businessmen from Bremen, one of the federal states of West Germany, with the support of highly qualified citizens of Indian origin, are interested in helping medium-scale Indian entrepreneurs upgrade their products and market them internationally.

Dr. S. C. Roy, professor in electrical engineering and cybernetics, University of Bremen, was recently in India and held discussions with various organisations and ministers in Delhi on the subject. Dr. Roy told the TIMES OF INDIA that Germans felt it was time for India to enter the International markets as its products were basically good. "Businessmen from Bremen are keen to impart and upgrade skills of Indian technicians for the purpose as with a better finish, many existing products can be marketed by them via their world-wide links."

The Bremen chamber of commerce along with people of Indian origin has plans to set up a cell with experts drawn from various fields to give "specialised senior expert service" to interested Indian parties at no cost, to better their existing products, initially. Later, new products can be identified for export. Dr. Roy said the body would be a technical one and not a merchant organisation.

The proposed advisory cell is scheduled to be set up before April, 1984, with a business target of Rs. 40 crores in three years. Firms with a capital outlay of around Rs. 100 lakhs will find the offer most beneficial, it is felt. If the scheme picked up, help from the Bremen and Indian governments would be sought, Dr. Roy disclosed.

The idea is to not only help India increase its exports but also to give it the technology it needs locally and to develop the rural economy. For rural needs, West Germany has successfully developed technologies in fields like biogas and solar energy. German parties would be willing to offer all non-available materials and instruments.

Dr. Roy felt India needed working technology rather than advanced technology, to meet local infrastructure and social needs and at the same time to ensure cheaper products. For this purpose an R & D body was being planned to find out why Indian products were costly and to offer formulas for increasing productivity and quality and to cut down on costs.

West Germany would emphasise training of trainers for bettering the skills of Indian technicians. A price or quality edge with effective presales efforts and after-sales service would be the aim of the scheme. Product rejects were as much as 60 per cent in India owing to too many people handling things, he said.

Dr. Roy said that along with the Bremen businessmen and German scientists, about 50 people of Indian origin having long experience in various technical fields would be in the advisory cell. Efforts would be made for a continuous transfer of appropriate know-how only for small and medium-scale industries with full Indian ownership.

Dr. Roy felt the scope for this activity was tremendous and the climate encouraging. He said Union ministers in Delhi had given him moral support. Discussions had been held with SICOM in Maharashtra, Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad, and Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation and Electronics Development Corporation. There was vast scope for the electronics industry, he said.

Operations will be concentrated initially in Maharashtra, Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh, which have shown keen interest. A computer will follow up with Indian firms on commercial matters on an on-going basis. Indian firms participating in the forthcoming Hanover fair will be invited to visit Bremen and see for themselves various units and their technology.

CSO: 4600/1065

INDIA

PRESS REPORTS DEVELOPMENTS IN UNITED FRONT

Shekhar Elected Chief

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 19 Sep 83 pp 1, 9

[Text] New Delhi, September 18 (UNI).

The United Front today set up two committees after "unanimously" electing the Janata Party president, Mr. Chandra Shekhar, as its chairman.

The Janata parliamentary party leader, Mr. Madhu Dandavate, will head the committee set up to finalise the front's policy statement, the draft of which has already been circulated. Mr. K. P. Unnikrishnan (Cong-S), Mr. K. V. Raghunatha Reddy (DSP), Mr. Chandrajit Yadav (Janawadi) and Mr. S. I. Goel (economist) are its members.

The former Indian ambassador to the Soviet Union, Mr. I. K. Gujaral, heads the campaign committee comprising Mr. Dharm Bir Sinha (Cong-S), Mr. Lok Nath Joshi (DSI) and Mr. Amul Desai (Rashtriya Congress).

The DSP chairman, Mr. H. N. Bahuguna, announced the election of Mr. Chandra Shekhar as chairman to scotch rumours that he was one of the contenders for the front leadership.

Mr. Bahuguna said the "front--a left-of-the-centre democratic alliance--will acquire full shape before the middle of October."

With the joining of Mr. Chandrajit Yadav's Janawadi party, its constituents have risen to five. The others are: The Janata Party, the Congress (S), the DSP and the Rashtriya Congress.

The presidents of all its constituents would be accommodated in the front's co-ordination committee.

Meanwhile, the Congress (S) working committee today pleaded for the association of two communist parties and other left groups with the front.

While the CPM had publically welcomed the formation of the front, the CPI general secretary, Mr. C. Rajeswara Rao, has sent a note to Mr. Chandra

Shekhar drawing his attention to certain "important omissions" in the front draft policy statement.

The Jammu and Kashmir chief minister, Dr. Farooq Abdullah's National Conference and the former Congress (I) leader, Mir Qasim, are expected to join the front. Both were "very friendly" to the front, Mr. Bahuguna claimed.

The front will hold conventions at state headquarters to provide a forum for discussion on its draft policy statement in the light of which the document would be finalised.

During a discussion on the political situation, the co-ordination committee today expressed "deep concern" at the Congress (I) role in opposition-run states.

PTI adds: The Congress (S) working committee today fully endorsed the action of the party president, Mr. Sharad Pawar, in joining the United Front and felt it was important more parties, particularly the two communist parties and other left parties, should associate themselves with the front.

CPI Stand on Policy

Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 19 Sep 83 p 1

[Text] New Delhi, Sept. 18.--The Communist Party of India wants "concretization of some points and filling up of some gaps" in the draft policy statement prepared by the "united front".

The reaction was contained in a letter written by Mr C. Rajeswara Rao, general secretary of the CPI, in response to the draft statement sent by Mr Chandra Shekhar, president of the Janata Party, to him.

"I hope the final draft will take shape so as to help the unity of all the secular-democratic forces of our country to do their duty towards the people and the country in the present critical national and international situation", Mr Rao's letter, released today, said.

By and large, the CPI has welcomed the draft policy statement of the front but has suggested certain amendments to make the statement more meaningful for the unity of all secular and democratic forces in the country.

Mr Rao said the draft was in the "right direction". The letter made a number of suggestions. It said that it was well known that the Congress (I) and some State Governments had practically "sabotaged" the implementations of the land ceiling laws. "Implementation of radical land reforms is very important" and the "loopholes in the existing ceiling laws have to be plugged," it stated.

Another omission, it said, was the attitude to communal, chauvinist and divisive forces. "It must be stated clearly that we are opposed to all

sorts of divisive forces which plan fratricidal conflicts between various sections of the people and also divide the country."

QNI adds: The CPI has taken exception to the draft policy statement of the "united front" for having equated both the Soviet Union and the USA as "superpowers responsible for disturbing the world peace."

CSO: 4600/1058

PRESS AGENCY REPORTS GANDHI ACTIVITIES IN CYPRUS

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 21 Sep 83 pp 1, 7

[Text] NICOSIA, SEPT. 20 (PTI)

INDIA AND CYPRUS TODAY EXPRESSED THEIR GRAVE CONCERN OVER INCREASING MILITARISATION OF THE SEAS AROUND THEM.

The issue was raised by Cyprus President Spyros Kyprianou at a banquet hosted by him in honour of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi who arrived here earlier in the day on her way to the UN headquarters in New York.

Mrs Gandhi was accorded a red carpet welcome as she flew in on her 3-day goodwill visit.

In her reply, Mrs Gandhi said "what happens in the Indian Ocean vitally affects our peace and well-being. We are opposed to the increasing militarisation of the seas around us".

These and other matters figured prominently during her exchange of views earlier in the day with the Cyprus President, Mrs Gandhi said.

Referring to the New Delhi summit of the non-aligned countries, at which President Kyprianou was also present, Mrs Gandhi said the confrontation between the two power blocs and the threatened use of nuclear weapons invited universal disaster and emphasised the need for changing such attitudes into those of cooperation.

Stating that the New Delhi declaration had outlined a practicable plan of action to take

the world towards disarmament, peace and cooperative development, Mrs Gandhi said a new international economic order could not be put off much longer.

In response to the New Delhi call, she said, some heads of Government of non-aligned countries and also of other nations were gathering at the United Nations next week. "Cyprus and India will continue their efforts in the cause of peace", she asserted.

Mrs Gandhi said the world was scarred by numerous conflicts. "Both our countries are anguished at the brutal persecution of the people of South Africa and Namibia by the racist regime there, the suffering to which the Palestinian people are subjected, the conflict in Lebanon, the continuing hostilities between Iraq and Iran, the stalemate in Afghanistan, and the aggravation of confrontation in Central America".

Welcoming the chairperson of the non-aligned movement and wishing success to her peace mission, Mr Kyprianou said "it is our fervent wish that there is permanent peace and security in the world, the best of universal freedom and universal justice".

Mrs Gandhi, who is visiting the island republic for the first time, reiterated India's support to the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, unity and the non-aligned status of the republic of Cyprus.

Describing Cyprus as a "cooper island, with the warm glow

associated with that lovely metal" Mrs Gandhi hoped that through constructive talks, the two communities (Greek and Turkish Cypriots) would ultimately surmount the differences that now keep them apart.

At the same time, she cautioned that a lasting solution should be found without foreign interference and pressures. The republic of Cyprus must be stable and secure to be able to contribute to peace and stability in the region and be conducive to the prosperity of all people of the island.

Mrs Gandhi said the United Nations and the non-aligned community, most recently the non-aligned summit in New Delhi in March this year and of the UN General Assembly in May 1983 had called for the withdrawal of all foreign troops for the demilitarisation of the island and constructive intercommunal dialogue.

Mrs Gandhi said Cyprus and India had no problems between them. "My visit, as indeed all such exchanges will help to further cement our friendly ties and open up new vistas of bilateral cooperation, particularly economic and cultural," she said.

Stating that Cyprus had been the meeting point of several civilisations, Mrs Gandhi said "down the ages many civilisations have met here—the Break, Phoenician, Assyrian, Persian, Roman, Byzantine." Snips of maritime peoples, the Hellenic, Venetian, Genoese touched here. "Today,

Cyprus is an attraction for the modern inheritors of the old urge for travel and adventure the tourists, who flock from all parts."

Stating that India too had a long encounter with races, cultures and civilisations, Mrs Gan-

dhi said 'we absorbed these many influences and ideas, and ourselves contributed to the human experience'."

Mrs Gandhi also recalled the contributions made by Archbishop Makarios to the non-aligned movement and said "we

salute his struggle and suffering and his irrepressible spirit."

Earlier, Mrs Gandhi, who flew in at the Larnaca international airport, situated on the sea coast 32 km from here, by the special Air India jet liner 'Annapurna,' was warmly received by

the President Kyprianou and his wife.

Mrs Gandhi who was accompanied by her daughter-in-law, Mrs Sonia Gandhi, was presented with bouquets by little children and cheered by hundreds of Cypriots, mostly school children, waving the Indian tricolour.

Braving the scorching sun, Mrs Gandhi who wore a maroon silk saree with a striped border walked briskly along with President Kyprianou from the tarmac and inspected a guard of honour as the band struck the national anthems of the two countries.

In their airport speeches, Mrs Gandhi and President Kyprianou emphasised the need for ensuring peace in the world and reducing tension.

Speaking to newsmen at Palam airport before boarding Air India's special aircraft "Annapurna" earlier in the morning, Mrs Gandhi described her visit to the UN next week as the most difficult she has ever undertaken. "We do not hope for any results as such", Mrs Gandhi said as she left on her fortnight's foreign tour.

From Cyprus, Mrs Gandhi will go to Greece, and will then hold discussions with French President Francois Mitterrand in Paris before reaching New York on 26 September. She will address the UN General Assembly as chairperson of the nonaligned movement on the political and economic crisis facing the world today.

Mrs Gandhi will chair two informal meetings on 27 and 29 September of the two dozen or more heads of state and government who arrive in New York in response to the call she gave at the NAM summit in March this year, and followed up in individual letters to the Presidents, Kings and Prime Ministers later telling them that a political initiative at the highest level will help mark a movement from the impasse in global negotiations and the threat of a nuclear holocaust.

The Prime Minister, representing the nonaligned movement, will also hold discussions with US President Ronald Reagan on 27 September. Asked whether she expected any results from her visit to New York, Mrs Gandhi told newsmen "All we hope is we might be able to lessen the tension a bit". The picture is far from clear, she said, referring to the shooting down of the South Korean plane over the Soviet Union and Washington's actions in creating a situation in which Mr Andrei Gromyko is not assured security and landing facilities to come to the UN.

The Prime Minister is accompanied by her daughter-in-law Mrs Sonia Gandhi, principal secretary Dr P C Alexander, information adviser H Y Sharada Prasad, joint secretary C R Gharekhan. In New York, she will be joined by a high power Indian delegation led by External Affairs Minister P V Narsimha Rao and consisting of senior diplomats, MPs and experts.

GANDHI'S SPEECH TO CYPRUS PARLIAMENT REPORTED

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 22 Sep 83 pp 1, 9

[Text] Nicosia, September 21 (PTI).

The Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, said today that tensions and disputes in India's neighbourhood diverted its energies.

No nation, she emphasised, could afford to neglect its basic duty of protecting its borders and territorial integrity especially after its experience of facing aggression five times since independence.

Mrs. Gandhi, who was addressing the house of representatives of Cyprus on the second day of her official tour of the island republic, stressed that India abhorred interferences of any kind and it firmly believed that it was in its interest to have strong, stable and peaceful neighbours.

She said India had taken initiatives to prove relations with its neighbours and would continue its earnest effort. "We try to solve disputes peacefully. Our problems are common. Through co-operation it will be possible to give our people a better life sooner," she added.

Describing Cyprus as a valued member of the non-aligned movement, Mrs. Gandhi, who was given a standing ovation and lustily cheered as she concluded her address, said as a society composed of diverse elements, "we realise the importance of keeping unity through diversity". "That could be done through dialogue, mutual trust, accommodation and the avoidance of violence," she said.

Unresolved disputes, Mrs. Gandhi emphasised, weaken a nation's fabric and, what was more harmful, they tempt others to interfere in its internal affairs. "We abhor interference of any kind," she added.

The chairperson of the non-aligned movement charged affluent nations with putting "extreme pressure" on developing countries which adopted independent domestic and foreign policies.

Many affluent nations, she said, "tend to want a price for their help, submissiveness if not political subservience. Nations which feel strongly

about independent domestic and foreign policies are under extreme pressure. Only too keenly we in the non-aligned movement are made to feel this," she said.

Meanwhile, Cyprus has accepted the initiative and modus operandi suggested by the UN secretary general, Mr. Perez De Cuellar, for resumption of talks on Cyprus.

Conveying this to Mrs. Gandhi, President Spyros Kyprianou hoped that Turkey also would accept the suggestion.

Mr. Kyprianou informed Mrs. Gandhi during hour-long talks last night that he would meet Mr. De Cuellar in this connection in New York next week to personally convey his acceptance of the suggestion.

'Turkish State'

Mr. Kyprianou expressed his anguish at the statement of the Pakistan, Gen. Zia-ul-Haq, during his recent visit to Turkey that he was not averse to have a separate Turkish state in Cyprus.

Athens (UNI): Mrs. Gandhi arrives here on Thursday on a three-day visit to Greece considered the nursery of European civilisation.

She will be received at the airport by Prime Minister, Andreas Papandreu who will host a dinner in her honour.

Mrs. Gandhi attends a reception by the city mayor and lunches with President Constantinos Karamanalis on Friday.

CSO: 4600/1061

CPI LEADER EXPELLED FOR CARRYING LETTER TO ANDROPOV

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 21 Sep 83 pp 1, 7

[Text] **T**HE CPI leadership on Tuesday removed veteran Communist leader Yogendra Sharma from the leadership of the party's group in the Rajya Sabha and membership of the National Council.

According to reliable sources, the CPI leadership has chosen to take action against Mr Yogendra Sharma because he carried a letter addressed by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi to General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Yuri Andropov.

Mr Sharma began his political career in the freedom struggle and came into limelight when he participated in the civil disobedience movement called by Mahatma Gandhi in 1930.

Mr Sharma who had been ailing for some time, had gone to the Soviet Union for treatment. He received the letter on the eve of his departure. Mr Sharma, it is learnt, delivered the letter to the Soviet Communist Party. He had also informed CPI Secretariat member N K Krishnan that he had carried the letter and delivered it to the Soviet party.

A resolution adopted by the National Council of the CPI accused Mr Yogendra Sharma of "anti-party and disruptive activities". It also charged him with

"attempting to set up a parallel centre" and described his behaviour as "highly improper and unworthy of a party leader".

A leading public figure of the country, 68-year old Yogendra Sharma is one of the most respected political leaders of Bihar. He received freedom fighters tamrapatra on the 25th anniversary of Indian Independence. He was imprisoned for nine months in 1940-41 for his courageous anti-war propaganda which earned him the wrath of British imperialism. He went to jail several times—in 1946 when he participated in a kisan struggle, in 1964 in the anti-hoarding campaign and in 1972 for his active participation in the anti-price rise movement. For three years, from 1948-51, he remained under ground.

Mr Yogendra Sharma was associated with the Indian National Congress and with the Congress Socialist Party before he joined the Communist Party of India. He was a member of the Bihar State committee of the CPI from 1946 to 1952 and was elected a member of the National Council of the CPI since 1962. He was a member of the Lok Sabha from 1967 to 1970. Mr Sharma was elected to the Rajya Sabha in April 1972 and re-

elected in 1978. Following the death of veteran CPI leader Bhupesh Gupta, he was elected leader of the party's Rajya Sabha group.

On the recommendation of the CPI leadership, Mr Yogendra Sharma has also been relieved from the editorship of the party organs, Mukti Sangharsh weekly and the Communist monthly.

The CPI leadership's proposal of disciplinary action against Mr Yogendra Sharma is believed to have been opposed by several prominent members both in the central executive committee and the National Council, which is currently in session.

UNI adds, the drastic action against Mr Sharma coming in the wake of the censure earlier by the council of Mr Mohit Sen and the suspension of the UP State party council of Mr R K Garg are indicative, according to observers, of the sharp divergence of views in the higher echelons on the political strategy the CPI should follow at this juncture. Though in minority, leaders of Mr Yogendra Sharma's persuasion are not in favour of the CPI joining any anti-Mrs Gandhi front since, in their view, it would adversely affect her anti-imperialist role as chairperson of the nonaligned movement.

CSQ: 4600/1060

CPSU REPORTED EMBARRASSED OVER CPI STANCE ON GANDHI

Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 22 Sep 83 p 9

[Text] New Delhi, Sept. 21.--The reaffirmation here by the CPI's National Council of the policy of opposing Mrs Gandhi and her Government has evidently put the leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in an embarrassing and piquant situation vis-a-vis Mrs Gandhi, according to sources.

The removal yesterday of Mr Yogendra Sharma from the membership of the Council, the leadership of the party's group in the Rajya Sabha and the editorship of the party journals has shown the determination of the central leadership to follow more rigidly the line of opposing Mrs Gandhi and her Government.

The CPI's opposition to Mrs Gandhi has been taken to a logical conclusion when the Council decided last night to join the five-party united front, headed by the Janata Party president, Mr Chandra Shekhar.

Communist sources point out that the CPI's rigid position will give a chance to Mrs Gandhi to point out to the Central Soviet Communist Party leadership that the Indian Communists have joined hands with "reactionaries and rightist forces" in India.

The latest controversial decisions of the CPI's National Council have made it clear that the central leadership of the Soviet Communist Party has failed to persuade the CPI to reverse the party's policy of opposing Mrs Gandhi and her Government in the background of her commitment to "anti-imperialism" abroad, particularly her opposition to the USA and its allies and anti-monopoly policies at home. In one of her meetings, the Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr Andrei Gromyko, had assured Mrs Gandhi that the Soviet Communist Party would bring home to the CPI the "danger of imperialists" and the combination of rightist and reactionary forces in India.

One view is that the Soviet Communist leadership has not been forceful in influencing the CPI to change its anti-Mrs Gandhi policy of the CPI. It is pointed out that the CPI had sent Mr N. Rajshekhar Reddy, member of the Central Secretariat to Moscow recently to explain why the party followed an anti-Mrs Gandhi policy. One thing is certain. The pro-Mrs Gandhi faction led by Mr Sharma, Mr Mohit Sen and Mr H. K. Vyas has found itself isolated.

CSO: 4600/1063

WORLD PEACE COUNCIL PRESIDENT MEETS DELHI PRESS

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 20 Sep 83 p 10

[Text]

WORLD Peace Council president Romesh Chandra has called for positive action by the United Nations to avert a nuclear war.

Addressing a press conference in the Capital on Monday, on the eve of the 38th General Assembly session of the UN, Mr Romesh Chandra said never since its foundation had the United Nations been faced with such a grave international situation.

The peril of nuclear war and annihilation is greater than ever before. The negotiations on medium range nuclear missiles in Europe had come to a standstill. "Meanwhile the US government is proceeding rapidly with its plans to deploy new Pershing II and Cruise missiles by December this year—a step which would carry the arms race and the war danger to a qualitatively new stage", he said.

The US central command, according to Mr Chandra, was spreading its wings across many countries of Asia, Africa and

West Asia from the Indian Ocean to the Mediterranean.

MAIN CONCERN

Of specific concern to the world, Mr Chandra added, were agreements for establishment of US military air and naval bases in Pakistan and Trincomalee in Sri Lanka. The US build-up in South East Asia, Far East and in the Pacific Ocean created fresh tension in this vital part of the world, Mr Chandra stressed.

In his capacity as World Peace Council President, Mr Chandra urged the United Nations General Assembly to defuse the situation and compel United States and its allies to cease preparations for nuclear war and world domination.

The Non-Aligned movement he said, had a special role and responsibility. The resolutions passed at the seventh summit must be taken forward at the United Nations, and translated into effective action against imperialist offensive.

CSO: 4600/1058

BUSINESSMAN TELLS OF VISIT TO USSR, EAST EUROPE

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 22 Sep 83 p 7

[Text] The Soviet Union is keen to have joint ventures in India for ship-building and repair besides textiles and other consumerables, according to the former president of the Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry (ASSOCHAM), Mr Raunaq Singh, reports PTI.

Mr Raunaq Singh, who led a 15-member ASSOCHAM delegation to the USSR, GDR, Poland and Hungary from 29 August to 14 September, told a news conference in Delhi on Wednesday that all these countries evinced keen interest in buying goods from India provided there was a reciprocal arrangement.

In this connection, he said the first Deputy Prime Minister of USSR, Mr Ivan Arkhipov had conveyed to the delegation the Soviet desire to import Indian consumer goods worth Rs 3000 crores annually.

Mr Raunaq Singh said the private sector in India was ready to supply these consumer goods provided the Soviet gave the necessary machinery, raw materials and also the specifications.

He apprised the Soviet officials of the need to take up an aggressive sales drive so that the buyers in India really got to know of what the USSR had to offer. In this connection, he said instead of displaying mere photographs, they should also exhibit their machineries in various industrial and trade exhibitions held in India.

About six months back, the Soviet Union had a negative balance of Rs 450 crores in its trade with India. However, with the supply of one million tonnes of crude oil to India this deficit had been brought down to a manageable level of Rs 130 crores. Currently, Mr Raunaq Singh said, India had rupee trade agreement with USSR, GDR and Poland. With Hungary, the bilateral trade was in free convertible currency. At least in Poland, the ASSOCHAM delegation was informed that mere import of raw material was not healthy and India should instead buy more machinery from Poland.

In its discussions with the members of USSR Chambers of Commerce and Industry, the ASSOCHAM delegation pointed out that there was an urgent need for greater communication and spread of knowledge about the advances made by

the USSR and East European countries in different fields and the availability of technology and machinery which can be imported by India.

ASSOCHAM delegation also discussed the possibilities of utilising the technologies available in these countries, machinery items and raw materials to produce goods for their markets under India's 100 per cent export oriented units scheme, provided there was a long term purchasing and pricing agreement.

It was also agreed that there should be greater exchange of business delegations between the two areas. Incidentally this was the first ASSOCHAM delegation to visit USSR and other East European countries.

CSO: 4600/1057

EDITORIAL SUGGESTS DRASTIC MEASURES AGAINST EMIRATES

Tehran KAYHAN INTERNATIONAL in English 29 Sep 83 p 2

[Editorial by S. Moadab: "Enemy Supply Through Hormuz Strait"]

[Text] Foreign diplomats in Tehran were received by the President of the Islamic Republic (I.R.) yesterday. Before the president took the tribune to speak to his audience, the Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Iran (AFII) briefed the foreign dignitaries on military affairs. General Zahirnejad made a meaningful comparison between the degree of preparedness of the Ba'athist forces at the start of their assault, and what equipment Iran had to defend its territorial integrity.

The general said in order to 'nvade Iran, Baghdad had collected 469 jets and fighter-bomber airplanes, 2500 tanks, 2500 armored vehicles, 2220 artillery units of different ranges, 200 ground-to-air missile launchers. Compared with the four armored divisions, four infantry divisions, and three brigades that the Iranian army had, the Iraqis had mobilized three mountain divisions, two mechanized infantry divisions, five armored divisions, four independent combat brigades, ten reserve brigades, thirty border brigades, and six police brigades.

General Zahirnejad added that with his huge army the Ba'athist dictator believed he could crush the Islamic Revolution in one week, but thanks to Allah in less than one month we stopped all his advance. General Zahirnejad added that since the start of the imposed war, Baghdad had received 700 T-72 tanks, 24 MiG 25 planes, two squadrons of sukhois, a few MiG 12s, and 35 French Mirages. Then he named all the successful military operations Iran has had one by one and said that a part of our land is still occupied by the invading enemy. The Iraqi army started shelling our territory two months before the start of its open aggression.

Then President Khamene'i, who is also the president of Supreme Council of Defense, addressed the diplomatic audience. The president spoke about the sacrifices of the Iranian people, the role of superpowers in the imposed war, the compensation which must be paid by the invader, the role of the ex-regime in Iran as the gendarme in the Persian Gulf, and the healthy economic situation of Iran as well as his pessimism about the role of the U.N. in the war. Emphasizing that the war has become a part of our everyday life, the president said we are able to continue the war as long as we wish. Speaking

about the neighbors of the Islamic Republic, the president said, "Some of our southern neighbors have given aids to Iraq since the breakout of this war. The ground-to-ground missiles, which have fallen on the head of our innocent people, have passed through the Hormuz Strait and via some ports in the Persian Gulf and have been delivered to army men for whom the killing of defenseless people is of no importance."

President Khamene'i added, "We cannot tolerate that ships filled with arms and ammunition pass through the Hormuz Strait and via some Persian Gulf ports and be delivered to Iraq. The authorities of the Islamic Republic have mentioned this problem several times; if these advices are not heeded we have to put some limitation on ships travelling in this region."

By this last hint, President Khamene'i touches a very sensitive point. As a matter of fact, since the start of the imposed war some of our brothers have suggested that we attack the original points out of which the Ba'athist regime gets most of the equipment in the Persian Gulf. Their logic which has been very convincing is that when our neighbors, whose whole territory and total population is smaller than one of our big cities do not respect good neighborliness, why must a great country like Iran show weakness and should not destroy the ports in these countries.

The Supreme Council of Defense has on numerous occasions rejected this just proposal. And whenever our residential areas have been bombarded, the above solution has been reiterated. Up to now the Supreme Council has not wanted that the ports providing equipment to the Iraqi army and the roads via which the enemy gets war commodities from countries in the Persian Gulf be bombed. The Iranian people respects the above-mentioned council wherein the Imam has a representative. The question is up to what time the Supreme Council can tolerate public pressure which has been increasing. What logic tells us that men brought to power by popular vote can reject the popular demand forever?

President Khamene'i has every reason to express concern about heedlessness of some small countries in the region. We believe even now the president is moderating public demand. The people ask the known ports to be destroyed by our Air Force, the president talks about putting limitations on the ships carrying arms to the enemy. We believe this is the least action the Supreme Council of Defense should take at its earliest convenience. It is very late, we all know it. But better late than never, when we have full capability of proving that action speaks louder than words by stopping the enemy supply route through the Hormuz Strait.

CSO: 4600/33

TUDEH LEADERS 'RELENT' CRIMES, AFFIRM 'LOYALTY' TO ISLAMIC RULE

Tehran TEHRAN TIMES in English 5 Oct 83 p 1

[Text] Tehran (IRNA)--In a television appearance here Monday night, ex-members of the outlawed (pro-Moscow) Tudeh Party disclosed the party's commitment to Moscow for promoting Soviet interests in Iran against the interests of the Iranian people.

The ex-party members who appeared on the TV with the Secretary General of the defunct party Nureddin Kiyanuri said also that shortly after the culmination of the Islamic Revolution, the party, inspired by Moscow sought to create division in Kurdistan Province of Iran by pitting groups of Kurds in Iran against the central government.

Ali Galavizh, an ex-member of the Central Committee of the party called on the few groups of dissident Kurds in Iran to "return to the fold of the Islamic Revolution and rest assured that this is precisely the revolution which the Kurds have craved to experience since a long time ago."

The following are excerpts from the statements of 17 top ex-members of the party who appeared on television along with the ex-Secretary General of the Party Kiyanuri, Head of the Public Relations Office of the party and member of the Political Board of the party Mohammad Ali Amu'i.

Amu'i: "Many of the foreign media which solely promote the interests of the imperialists have claimed that our earlier confessions (on television) were induced and had been made in the wake of torture and under the influence of chemical substances. Such propositions have been published solely by the agencies of the Islamic Republic and by emigre groups of monarchists abroad. For example the June 26th issue of the daily news, a paper published by the group of monarchists in London, claims the Nurreddin Kiyanuri (Secretary General of the defunct party) had been executed in Iran."

Kiyanuri: "(To viewers) As you see I was not executed and I am here among you now. Some of the so-called ardent supporters of the party have claimed that my interrogators had earlier threatened to kill me and that I had made confessions under threat of death... But the fact is that I made confessions in my previous interviews only after my full encounter with the realities of our time..."

Amirshiravan Ebrahimi (ex-member of the 'Democrats' and members of Tudeh Party):
"We returned to Iran after 32 years of self-exile (in the Soviet Union and elsewhere) and soon decided to overthrow the Islamic government due to our dependence on the Soviet Union, and ended up in total disgrace... I consider myself a sinful person whose sins cannot be pardoned..."

Reza Shaltuki: "As far as we are concerned we (ex-members of the party) will do our best in order to ensure that we shall not be exploited against the Islamic Republic. We were long in search of freedom and revolution in books and today the same revolution which the people craved to experience has happened in our society owing to the uprising of the deprived masses of the society..."

"The party adhered to dual policy and double-standards in Iran...while we noticed that the Soviets were rushing arms to Baghdad, this idea was somehow implanted upon the minds of the party members that the flow of arms from the Soviet Union to Baghdad had stopped in the wake of the Iraq-Iran war. We had double standards in our policies: on the one hand we upheld for example the renowned 10-point resolution by Imam Khomeini while on the other hand we engaged in illegal and underground activities and did other things in violation of the constitution of the Islamic Republic..."

"Marxism does not have any future in Iran. Over the past 60 years the Iranians have constantly grown all the more alienated from Marxism. The Marxists who compose a negligible minority in Iran do not have any prospect in this country... They are strange to the realities of Iranian society."

Ali Gharibi (member of the Central Committee of the party in charge of Kurdistan Province of Iran: "With respect to the situation in Iran the party has decided to claim one thing in the media and do contrary to its claims in reality..."

"The Soviet's foreign policy seeks to expand Soviet influence in every part of the world and especially in the region. In relation with Kurdistan, whenever the Soviet Union suspects the smallest spark of convulsion in any part in Kurdistan (in Iran, Iraq, Turkey and among the Kurds in Syria) it always fuels that spark in order to exploit the result. And when Moscow realizes that such spark anywhere among the Kurds is not likely to bring the Soviet Union any interest it just ignores it. That is in essence the policy of the Soviet Union in this part of the world..."

"Communist parties in Iran, Turkey, Iraq and Syria have close and intimate ties with the Soviet Union and implement Moscow's policies in Kurdistan precisely to ensure Moscow of the same ends. The Soviets always try to manipulate the social and political situation in Kurdistan in the hope of gaining power in those parts..."

"In Iran during the past four years, the Tudeh Party openly voiced opposition with the western-inspired counterrevolutionary groups and would publish all sorts of exposes against those groups in order to disrepute them and thereby gain a firmer foothold in Kurdistan... So while on the surface the party

voiced support for the Islamic Republic, clandestinely it endeavoured to strengthen its foothold in Kurdistan Province of Iran... As for the party's connection with the Soviet Union I should remind that all world Communists profess that the world is marching forward to a universal Communist system of government. The Soviets exploit such claims as an excuse to justify their encroaching operations here and there throughout the world and do so in order to create a dependency on Moscow of this or that part of the world...

(Addressing himself to dissident Kurds): "I call on you to place your trust in the government of the Islamic Republic of Iran and rest assured that this Islamic Republic is the cure to the ills you have suffered. I call on you to join with the Islamic Revolution's Guards and cease hostility, the Islamic Republic will certainly cure your pains. I call on you to return to the fold of the Islamic Republic. Do not despair. This is 'the' revolution which you have long awaited to experience..."

CSO: 4600/36

'AZIZI SAYS PERSIAN GULF SECURITY 'NO BUSINESS OF THE U.S.'

Tehran TEHRAN TIMES in English 4 Oct 83 p 1

[Text] Tehran, (IRNA)--The Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister, Ahmad Azizi, said here yesterday that the security of the Persian Gulf has nothing to do with the US. Azizi was commenting on the recent statement of the American Secretary of Defence Casper Weinberger, who in his recent visit to Pakistan had reiterated the US government's commitment towards shipping security in the Persian Gulf also expressing his concern over delivery to Iraq of Super Etendard aircraft.

The deputy foreign minister, reiterating that the Persian Gulf's security was no business of the US, added that the key to the security of the region was contingent upon making the US realize this fact.

Commenting further on the subject of delivery of Super Etendard planes to the Iraqi regime by the French government, he said that "remarks made by the US officials and others on this subject was part of military and propaganda warfare of the world oppressors against the Islamic Revolution and Islamic Republic of Iran." The Islamic Republic knows how to encounter this and France and other supporters of the Iraqi regime should formulate their policies on the basis of realities of the region," he added.

Such remarks of the US politicians, he added, showed that its foreign policy had not changed when compared to the Carter's Administration, which considered an all-out support for the regime of the deposed shah for vital interests of the US in the region. Success of such measures would be similar to that of Carter's in saving his gendarme in the region, Azizi added. Any assessment of effectiveness of US support to some of the governments of the region should be made in light of the support of US Administration for the regime of the toppled shah, he concluded.

CSO: 4600/37

RED CROSS PRESIDENT VISITS IRAQI POW CAMPS

Tehran KAYHAN INTERNATIONAL in English 28 Apr 83 p 1

[Text] Tehran, Sept 27 (Dispatches)--The president of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), Alexandre Hay, left for Geneva after talks on the treatment of Iraqi prisoners of war and visits to towns damaged in the Iraqi imposed war.

The ICRC's chief delegate in Iran, Jean-Paul Fallet, said Hay met Iranian President Ali Khamene'i, Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati and Deputy Foreign Minister Hossein Kazempour Ardebili. He declined to give details of the talks.

Fallet said Hay also visited Khorramshahr, much of which was bulldozed flat by Iraqi forces before being recaptured by Iran last year, and the nearby towns of Abadan and Hoveizeh.

Fallet said the main aim of the visit had been to discuss the implementation of the Third Geneva Convention concerning the treatment of prisoners of war.

Fallet said another aim of Hay's visit had been to visit some of the towns damaged in the conflict.

He said first-hand information was important if the ICRC was to make representations to governments on their behaviour during a conflict.

The ICRC also wanted to determine medical and other relief services it might be able to offer Iran.

President Khamene'i, in his meeting with Hay urged the latter to reflect justly his observations of Iran's damaged towns and cities so that the world might better learn of the war crimes committed by the Iraqi forces in Iran.

President Khamene'i reminded the Red Cross official that throughout the war, the Islamic Republic of Iran has thoroughly observed the ethical dictates of war as stipulated by the Geneva Convention. He said that as a result of Iran's human conduct with the Iraqi prisoners of war the Iraqi prisoners have developed a heartfelt attachment to the Islamic Republic which promoted them to shout slogans in support of the people and government of Iran.

In response, the visiting Red Cross official promised to reflect his observations of the southern and western parts of Iran in his report to the committee.

KHOMAYNI CALLS FOR GREATER SUPERVISION OF UNIVERSITIES

Tehran TEHRAN TIMES in English 5 Oct 83 p 1

[Text] Imam Khomeini, the Leader of the Revolution and Founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, here yesterday received Prime Minister Hussein Musavi and the new members of the Headquarters of the Cultural Revolution.

During the meeting the prime minister briefed the Imam on the performance of the headquarters.

Speaking to the visitors the Imam said that they all were his representatives and there was no difference between the new and previous members of the headquarters. He further told them that the universities were of great importance. Therefore, the enemies of the Islamic Revolution of Iran wanted to take advantage of this importance and deviate our youth. This was because, he stressed, the universities were centers of everything.

He further told the visitors that, as a result efforts should be made to Islamize the universities so that they would become useful for the country. In addition, attempts must be made so that the universities would not incline towards either of the power blocs and this called for great attention and complete supervision, he added.

Imam Khomeini also advised the visitors that deviated elements must be prevented from inculcating their ideas and corrupting the youth, and to this end supervision by competent people was needed.

The Leader of the Revolution also hoped that the Islamic Republic of Iran would have universities which would take care of the needs of the people and added that in order to attain this goal service of committed specialists should be used. In the absence of such personnel, he said, qualified persons who were not against the Islamic Republic of Iran should be employed.

CSO: 4600/34

SHORTCOMINGS IN POPULATION PLANNING DISCUSSED

Karachi DAWN in English 2 Oct 83 Supplement p I, IV

[Article by Zubeida Mustafa]

[Text]

THE KEY factor which will, in the final analysis, determine Pakistan's economic and social progress in the coming years is the size of the country's population and the rate at which it grows.

In view of the present population explosion in the country, it is difficult to hold out much promise on this count. The official population planning programme, which will complete two decades of its existence in 1985, has so far made not much of an impact on the demographic scene.

The rate of population growth in this country is one of the highest in the world. In 1901 the area now comprising Pakistan had a population of 16 million. This doubled itself in 50 years, the 1951 census recording a population of 33 million. Then it took only 20 years for the population to double again — it was 65 million in 1972.

Today Pakistan's population stands at 88 million, with an annual growth rate of 2.8 per cent. According to the optimistic demographic projections of the government, the population will be 135 million at the turn of the century if the growth rate declines to at least 2.1 per cent by then (Sixth Five-year Plan).

Appalling

Otherwise, the country will have a population of 154 million as has

been projected by more pessimistic but realistic observers, such as the Family Planning Association of Pakistan (Pakistan A.D. 2001).

Pakistan's population statistics are appalling even by Third World standards. The rate of population growth in the developing countries today is 2 per cent (it is 0.6 per cent in the industrialised states). According to UN estimates the total fertility rate (the average number of children a woman can expect to give birth to) in the Third World is 4.64 (2.05 in the industrialised world). In Pakistan it is 5.9.

Here the crude birth rate is also alarmingly high at 41 per 1000 when it is 33 per 1000 in the Third World and 16 per 1000 in the industrialised countries.

Government planners have pointed out that the economic benefits of declining fertility are difficult to establish although they calculate the present value of a birth averted to be twice as much as per capita income. This works out to 600 dollars saved for every birth prevented.

Maybe a more helpful exercise will be the one carried out by the Family Planning Association of Pakistan. According to the FPAP, if the population growth rate is not cut down, in the year 2001, 32 million additional jobs will have to be created simply to maintain the present level of employment.

To maintain the current average dietary intake, the country will have to raise wheat production from the current 12.4 million tonnes to 18.2 million tonnes, vegetable ghee from 532,000 tonnes to 919,000 tonnes and meat from 655,000 tonnes to 1.45 million tonnes.

To give primary education at all children 23.7 million school places will be needed in 2001. At present there are 6 million places and at the current rate of increase there will be a shortfall of over 10 million places.

Simple answer

Thus it is clear that the population growth can be expected to neutralise whatever progress is made in the economic and social sectors. The danger of a decline in all fields is also very real.

How seriously does the government take its population planning programme which is now called the population welfare programme? The simple answer is: not very seriously.

Leaving aside the strategies which have been tried, the simple test of a government's earnestness and the effectiveness of a programme is the financial allocation made and the contraceptive performance. Of course in the long run, the rate of population growth is the ultimate yardstick to evaluate the success or failure of population policy.

The funds committed to the population welfare programme do not indicate much of a political commitment on the part of the government to implement a vigorous family planning programme. Under the Fifth Five-year Plan a sum of Rs. 1.8 billion was earmarked for population welfare. But only Rs. 885 million was actually allocated by the ADPs and Rs. 692 million was utilised. In other words only 38 per cent of the sum targetted was really spent.

For the year 1983-84 Rs. 273 million have been allocated. Although this is more than last year's allocation of Rs. 190 million (and implementation of Rs. 177.9 million) much would depend on how much is actually utilised. But as far as the government is concerned it will be spending much less from its own resources this year since the foreign aid component is expected to be much bigger in 1983-84.

It might be pointed out that the allocations made for the population welfare programme by the government since 1978-79 (with the exception of the current year) have been no where close to what the previous government was spending on population planning. In 1976-77

a sum of Rs. 243 million had been allocated and Rs. 202 million had been spent.

Foreign aid

Another significant aspect of the matter is that a very high proportion of the population welfare programme is financed through foreign assistance. In 1982-83, nearly a third of the programme's expenditure came from foreign donors. This year, of the Rs. 273 million allocated for the population programme Rs. 169 million, that is, more than half, will be provided by foreign agencies and governments. This does not really reflect well on the government's own commitment to the programme. Foreign donors appear to be attaching more importance to the need to cut down Pakistan's population growth rate. The low financial allocation has serious implications.

Since the new strategy adopted by this government is more broad based than before and seeks to improve the status and quality of life of women in the child-bearing age group, it can logically be expected to cost more to produce the same results in terms of population

growth rate than a programme with a more direct and clinical approach. But the population welfare programme budget has not grown accordingly. The Sixth Plan has allocated Rs. 1.8 billion for this sector — the same as was allocated in the Fifth Plan.

The Sixth Plan describes the previous investment in population programmes to be misdirected. But the figures for contraceptive performance show that the levels reached in 1976-77 have so far not been reached except in the case of contraceptive surgery. The table that follows is quite instructive.

The impact of the contraceptive performance for any year makes itself felt on the crude birth rate the following year. In 1976-77 the population programme received much attention and the following year the crude birth rate in Pakistan declined from 42.8 per 1000 in 1976 to 40.6 per 1000 in 1977. It has again gone up to 41 per 1000. With such ineffective performance and the low level of commitment it is not quite clear how the government is hoping to reduce the crude birth rate to 36.25 per 1000 by the end of the Sixth Plan.

CONTRACEPTIVE PERFORMANCE

Year	(In Millions)			
	Contraceptive Surgery (Cases)	IUD (Cases)	Oral Pills (Cycles)	Conventional Contraceptives (Units)
1976-77	0.0146	0.1680	4.00	94.5
1981-82	0.0255	0.0782	0.2334	7.89

COMMENTARY ON U.S. DEFENSE SECRETARY'S VISIT, JOURNALISTS' DISMISSAL

Karachi DAWN in English 3 Oct 83 p 7

[Article in the "Islamabad Diary" column by M. A. Mansuri: "Important Visitors from Washington; Was It an Issue of Conscience?"]

[Excerpt]

A NUMBER of important foreign dignitaries visited Islamabad last week. They included the US Secretary of Defence, Mr. Caspar Weinberger, and the Chief of the US Air Staff, Gen Charles Gabriel.

It was not possible to find out how important their visits were for the US. Before reaching Islamabad, Mr. Weinberger had visited Tokyo, Beijing, Hong Kong and Colombo. General Gabriel left here for a visit to New Delhi.

Official quarters here, who were happy over the improvement of relations between the United States and China, were keen to exchange views with Mr Weinberger "on matters of mutual interest in the context of our threat perception about the region", besides some other

issues such as Afghanistan and the flow of the balance of the 3.2-billion-dollar US aid and loan during the remaining years. Pakistan and the US have no difference of opinion on Afghanistan and the flow of the 3.2-billion-dollar aid and purchase credit. So, it was only "our threat perception" which needed to be sorted out. To expect that the gap between "our threat perception about the region" and that of the US could have been bridged, would be somewhat unrealistic.

Mr Weinberger's one-day talks here (he arrived late in the evening of Sept 30 and left early on Oct 2), would be generally held insufficient for the purpose.

A couple of days before his visit to Islamabad, I asked an American friend here if Mr Weinberger was also likely to visit Baluchistan. "No," he smilingly said. "During this visit

he is not likely to visit American 'bases' here". I knew he was joking because the Americans have no bases in Pakistan.

A number of staff members of some of the government-controlled newspapers, who were recently sacked because they had signed an appeal for restoration of democracy in the country, were on a visit here last week. They had come to get a stay-order against the orders of their managements from the Industrial Relations Court, which they were given. However, it was difficult to explain to the people here, specially foreign diplomats and journalists, if it was true that they had been sacked because they were "likely to act in accordance with their conscience in the performance of their professional duties".

CSO: 4600/43

REPORTAGE ON PUBLIC REACTION TO FLOGGING OF WOMAN

Woman Flogged in Public

Karachi DAWN in English 2 Oct 83 p 12

[Text] Khanpur, Oct 1: One Lal Mai of police station Tarinda Mohammad Panah was flogged at a public place at Liaquatpur today in presence of thousands of persons. She was sentenced by Sessions Judge, Khanpur to undergo three years RI, fine of Rs 1,000 and 15 lashes, on charge of Zina.

A case was registered by police against her two years ago under section 10 of Zina Ordinance but she had refused to disclose the name of her paramour.

The lashes were inflicted by a special prisoner of Bahawalpur.--PPI

Women's Forum Protests Flogging

Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 4 Oct 83 p 3

[Text] Islamabad, Oct. 3: In a meeting held this evening the Working Committee of the Women's Action Forum (Rawalpindi/Islamabad) expressed its outrage at the news that the Federal Cabinet may enact the draft Law of Evidence (Qanoon-e-Shahdat Ordinance) at its next meeting on Oct. 5.

This law which equates the evidence of two women with that of one man, has already been overwhelmingly rejected by the women of Pakistan, some of whom were beaten by police in Lahore last February while demonstrating peacefully against it.

WAF rejects this ordinance as being contrary to the spirit of Islam, in which there is no sanction for the degradation of women. The Federal Shariat Court has already rejected these obscurantist arguments in a case challenging women's right to become Qazis. In its judgment, the Federal Shariat Court upheld, not only women's full eligibility at Qazis, but also the equal admissibility of their testimony.

WAF appeals to the individual members of the Cabinet to consider the impact of laws conceived under pressure from fanatics, and recommended in

opportunistic haste, on Pakistani women today and tomorrow, and urges the Cabinet not to enact this blatantly discriminatory law.

Flogging: The Enforcement of Haddood Ordinance 1979 has once again singled out a woman for punishment, and apparently let the male offender go free. In the recent case of the public flogging of a woman in Bahawalpur for the offence of Zina.

WAF urges the government to stop all flogging on medical and human rights grounds. But over and above this, WAF is deeply disturbed by the tacit state sanction of violence against women which is implied by the public administration of this punishment.

WAF feels this incident offered instruction in callousness and insensitivity to women to the 8,000 people who watched it, in the absence of healthier forms of entertainment.

WAF believes such spectacles as this encourage physical violence against women and act as an instigation to the perverted elements in our society.--
PR

Women Lawyers Condemn Flogging

Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 4 Oct 83 p 6

[Text] Lahore, Oct. 3: At an emergency meeting of Pakistan Women Lawyers' Association and Women's Action Forum held in Saturday passed a resolution strongly condemning the public flogging of a 35-year-old woman at Liaquatpur on Sept. 30. [as published]

"This form of physical torture," they said, "is degrading, unnecessary, brutal and a direct violation of Declaration of Human Rights to which Pakistan is a signatory".

An emergency session of Tehrik-e-Khawateen today also strongly condemned the flogging of the woman in public.

The Secretary of Tehrik Mubarak said that the Haddood Ordinance is a very faulty law as has been proved in the case of a blind girl". [as published] She said there are always chances under this law that an innocent person may be punished.

The session demanded immediate cancellation of the law and also appealed to all humanist circles to raise voice against this "primitive" law.

Women Picket Governor's House

Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 4 Oct 83 p 8

[Text] Lahore, Oct. 3: A small group of women this afternoon picketed silently before the Governor House as a protest against public flogging of a woman at Liaquatpur.

The picket, sponsored by Women Action Forum, continued for about half an hour with women arrayed in a single column holding placards inscribed with slogans against laws discriminating against women. The placards read 'flogging women publicly shameful' 'laws against women not acceptable', 'half status of women unacceptable' 'withdraw Hadood Ordinance' and 'women be given equal rights'.

Police were not present on the scene. Before dispersing the WAF distributed among journalists a circular based on the resolution its general body adopted unanimously today. The resolution condemned the flogging at Liaquatpur and observed that the punishment had degraded women in the society.

Vowing to wage struggle against the discriminatory law till prevailing of justice and equality the resolution demanded review of the ordinance as the nature of evidence required under it was opposed to all norms of natural justice. The resolution said that women would not accept what it called second class status.

CSO: 4600/44

PUNJAB TRADERS EXPRESS CONCERN OVER SIND DISTURBANCES

Karachi DAWN in English 2 Oct 83 pp 1, 6

[Text] Lahore, Oct 1: Keeping in view the "interdependent" geo-economic position retained by the Punjab province and its "conditional" importance as sales market for rest of the country, the businessmen, traders, industrialists, and farmers here have initiated what they called "Bridge-the-misunderstanding-to-save-economy" move.

Taking into account the Sind situation seriously, they have started holding internal meetings and consultations among themselves and with experts to decide what to do, in case of any economic, commercial and supply "crisis" in the near future. These circles are planning to play their role in what they consider is part of their move to save the situation from getting worse.

After a four-day survey carried out by DAWN, some facts and figures came to light during which over 120 prominent people representing business or trade were contacted.

Though there is an element which still does not agree to what the market trends and indicators depict, yet there are others too--in majority—who have suffered heavy financial and business losses due to short supplies of commodities from Karachi and partly due to natural "over-shy" reaction by the stock market. In stock market the prices of shares and trading volume have undergone heavy downward change, since August last.

Reportedly, the majority of these businessmen, traders, etc have already communicated their view point to the authorities concerned. These circles have suggested various measures to the Government to settle down the issues at the earliest, especially those, termed as pertaining to economic and trade gaps among various "professionally viable and sensitive" units in the country.

In this regard a large group of these circles is, in fact, giving final touches to a formula and soon a delegation is likely to meet the authorities to discuss this matter.

In fact, before devising a formula, survey reports were prepared, separately, by various representatives of trading and business organisations to

gauge the actual economic setback, the Punjab has received during this period. The results of that study had proved serious from the point of view of communication links and supply of essential commodities.

For example, it is now on record on the daily inventories and registers of various private and Government-controlled agencies that small and medium traders and businessmen, in their spontaneous reaction to the Sind situation, have started drawing money in lumpsum from their bank accounts.

Moreover, the flow of transport from Karachi, carrying goods to up country areas, has gone down to 30 percent.

CSO: 4600/42

EARNINGS FROM COTTON EXPORTS REPORTED

Karachi DAWN in English 2 Oct 83 p 9

[Text] Multan, Oct. 1: The Cotton Export Corporation has earned Rs 3.9 bn in foreign exchange by exporting 1.5 million bales of cotton this year.

According to reliable source here, the CEC has launched a more effective programme for exporting more good quality cotton during the ensuing cotton season to earn more foreign exchange.

In this connection, the CEC has started implementation of the programme of finer ginning of cotton, and there were encouraging results. Pakistan holds the second position after America among the cotton exporting countries.

Under the ginning programme, young men are being trained in ginning good quality cotton.

The CEC is also considering a programme, with the cooperation of friendly Muslim countries and international organisations, of improving the standard of ginning.

The Chairman of the Cotton Export Corporation, Mr Nusrat Hassan, is reported to have made some administrative changes in the Corporation's set-up in Punjab. Mr. M. H. Nadeem has been appointed Deputy General Manager in Multan while Mr Zarar Siddiqui has been posted at Vehari as Zonal Manager and Mr Jawaid Aslam has been appointed Zonal Manager at Rahimyarkhan. Mr Mohammad Amin Khan has been transferred from Vehari to Dera Ghazi Khan as Zonal Manager while Mr Tariq Mahmood has been transferred from Multan to Faisalabad as Zonal Manager.

Mr Nadeem has appealed to the ginners to improve the quality and standard of cotton. He has held out an assurance that the CEC will cooperate with ginners who improve the quality of their ginning.

Dr Hisham-ul-Haq, Vice Chairman of the Pakistan Central Cotton Committee has urged the growers to devote all of their attention towards protecting cotton from attacks of dangerous pests.

CSO: 4600/42

EXPORT OF WATER BY PAKISTAN TO GULF SUGGESTED

Karachi DAWN in English 2 Oct 83 Supplement p I

[Text]

PHILIPPINES, the country of scattered islands thousands of miles away from the Gulf, is reportedly negotiating a contract with Abu Dhabi for export of 50 million gallons of irrigation water per day — an idea which beats the acumen and strategy of our planners and export promoters all ends up.

Although it may not be too late or Pakistan to throw in a spanner into Manila's water wheels by offering a more competitive bid, it is obvious that the Filipinos have taken a step forward, after successfully competing with Pakistan in the manpower markets of the Gulf.

Reports from Manila say the contract between the two parties is in the offing through the services of a United States consultancy firm which helps Abu Dhabi in tapping water sources.

The Philippines officials think the contract will mark the beginning of a major route for the international "oil and water trade" and according to one official quoted by the Financial Times, "water export could become the flip side of the oil trade between Asia and the middle East."

Key factor

The key factor in the whole programme is the supply of Arab oil to

Japan which is their biggest buyer in the Asia-Pacific region. Huge oil tankers carrying oil to Japan go back empty and it is these empty tankers that Manila wants to fill with "export water."

Reports say Manila has offered a competitive price but officials do not indicate what. Estimates quoted by informed quarters vary from 6 US dollars per ton to 60.

Pakistan is at a much closer distance to the Gulf than Philippines and has abundance of water from the rivers. But the idea of exporting it has never occurred to our 'think-tanks,' either in the Government or the private sector.

That the Gulf countries import most of their drinking water is well known. Export of bottled mineral water has been under consideration of some Pakistani entrepreneurs but export of irrigation water has never been thought of.

Icebergs

The Arab have also been looking into other unconventional sources of water, including towing icebergs from the South Pole into the Gulf. It was found that the towing process would result in the contamination of the iceberg with salt water, necessitating desalination which is a costly process if large quantities for irrigation are needed.

Where oil flows in abundance, water is rare in the Middle East deserts, which is one of the main hur-

dles in the broadening of their economic base. Saudi Arabia, the biggest state in the Gulf, is known to have 11 major underground aquifers but the Kingdom's rulers are conscious of their exhaustibility.

Business experts said if the same idea was adopted by Pakistan, as put forward by Philippines, Pakistan could become a much cheaper supplier of irrigation water to the Gulf. All those factors which are conducive for water export from that country are suitable for Pakistan to a greater degree.

One expert said Pakistan would have only to identify such areas along the coast where tankers could move upstream in Indus tributaries which flow into the Arabian Sea and that would be all that would be necessary for exporting water from the Indus River network.

Indus network

According to one expert, Pakistan should immediately start consultations with the Gulf countries on this new export commodity and in the meantime arrangements should be made to make the export possible.

"When water flows into the sea without yielding a penny, would it not be wise to sell it for whatever foreign exchange it can earn," an expert remarked.

BIG LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS IN BALUCHISTAN UNDERWAY

Karachi DAWN in English 2 Oct 83 p 3

[Text] Quetta, Oct 1: In Baluchistan, a Rs. 230 million livestock development programme is under implementation with Asian Development Bank credit and grant from the European Economic Community. The programme envisages improvement of indigenous cattle and to augment milk output in the province.

This was stated in a special report about the development of dairy farming from Pakistan Television Quetta.

The Provincial Government has set up three dairy farms, one each at Quetta, Loralai and Khuzdar. High milk-yielding Friesien cows have been imported from Denmark for these dairy farms. Four more dairy farms, one each at Pishin, Zhob, Mastung and Kohlu are to be set up in the public sector at a cost of more than Rs. 1.35 crore during the current financial year, the report added.

The Provincial Government is importing 1,000 Friesian cows at a cost of over Rs. 2 crore. Five hundred cows have already arrived while another 250 cows are due from Denmark soon. Another consignment of 250 cows would be reaching the country sometime next year.

These cows would be distributed at subsidised rates amongst the farmers within a radius of 35 miles of Quetta on cash or credit basis and thus increase the milk production to meet the growing demand of consumers.

Production

The Government dairy farm at Quetta is at present producing 1400 litres of milk per day. The daily requirement of milk in Quetta is about 40,000 litres. Efforts are also underway to increase the daily production of milk, which would be possible after the fuller distribution of cows amongst the dairy farmers in private sectors.

With the supply of Friesien cows amongst the farmers, as many as 16 dairy farms in the private sector have already started functioning in various parts of the Province.

The private dairy farmers have not only been provided with foreign cows at almost half the total price of Rs. 28,000 but they have also been supplied with milking machines at subsidized rates. Thus they are also supplying wholesome, pure and germs-free milk to the consumers at competitive rates.

The entire milking process is done mechanically and remains untouched by human hands, the report further said.--APP

CSO: 4600/42

KARACHI DECLARED DRY PORT FOR EXPORTS TO IRAN

Karachi DAWN in English 2 Oct 83 p 12

[Article by Shaheen Sehba]

[Text] Karachi has virtually been declared a 'dry port' for all exports to Iran in what has been described by business circles as a major step towards boosting trade with that country.

A senior official of the Customs told 'Dawn' that from now on special export trains will leave Karachi for Zahedan and all customs formalities will be completed here before its departure.

The decision comes in the wake of several representations made by the exporters to the Central Board of Revenue. An exporters' delegation recently met CBR officials in Islamabad and was informed of the decision there.

"Our exports for Iran will now be treated almost at par with the Afghan goods in transit," one leading exporter said.

The main problem faced by the exporters hitherto was blocking up of their capital for several months because of procedural bottlenecks in clearance of their goods and payment of various rebates.

The latest decision eliminates the system of production of "cross border certificates" which were a must for payment of export and

compensatory rebates and other financial incentives allowed by the Government to exporters.

Exporters had to produce the certificate issued by the Customs at Taftan on the Pak-Iran border, which stated that the goods had actually crossed the border. Only then, the exporters became eligible to various concessions.

Now, business circles said, as soon as the goods are cleared by the Customs at Karachi, exporters will be able to file their claims and obtain the rebates.

"We export up to US \$ one million worth of canvas per month and the rebates we get amount to 29.5 per cent of the total. So, in four months almost Rs. 4 million have got accumulated with the Government on that account alone," a leading canvas exporter to Iran said.

The 'cross border certificate', necessary for exemption of sales tax and excise duty on export goods, has also been abolished, but the exporters will have to provide a guarantee that their goods will eventually cross the border.

The certificate is required by the Customs to ensure that goods sent

for Iran do not get unloaded on this side of the border.

Business sources said a special area had been earmarked by Customs authorities in Karachi for goods destined for Iran and once receipts are obtained by exporters, special trains would be run between Karachi and Zahedan.

The new procedure would also eliminate the system of bank guarantees which exporters had to provide to the Railway authorities as against delays in clearance of railway wagons at Quetta Customs.

Sources said the problem of blocking of railway wagons on the Iranian side still existed and the two governments had agreed to allow trucks to ply across their borders to ease the situation.

The trucking agreement, business sources said, would be used by exporters only when the Iranian importers offer a better price which could cover the increased freight charges.

Officials said the new facilities were necessary for easing of goods traffic between the two countries as the new trade protocol envisages a large increase in exports to Iran.

CSO: 4600/42

SCIENCE INSTITUTE PLANNED TO ATTRACT EMIGRANT EXPERTS

Karachi DAWN in English 2 Oct 83 Supplement p III

[Article by M. Ziauddin]

[Text]

PAKISTANI experts in applied chemistry and biotechnology working abroad in highly responsible positions in industry and research institutes are expected to be approached soon and invited to come back home to help establish a privately endowed institute of science and technology which will have very close links with the country's industry and commerce.

They are likely to be offered remunerations much less than what they are getting at present but almost three times the salaries being drawn by personnel occupying similar positions in the country.

They will form the core of about 100 experts in the field of various other sciences and technologies critically required to develop cost efficient industrial processes and also to solve different technical and scientific problems being faced by the domestic industry which is beset with a host of "If only" questions.

Besides the salary and other necessary perks they will be offered the incentives of bonuses if they solve any particular problem of the industry brought to them and a royalty in the sales proceeds of

newly developed and successfully marketed products.

Three kinds of jobs

They are likely to be engaged in three kinds of jobs.

Firstly, an industrial unit after having developed its own idea to a stage where it felt it could make no more progress and break the final barrier might come to the institute for help. The institute would charge from the client for the time it required to solve the problem and research expenses at actuals. The scientist of the team of scientists who was assigned the job and succeeded in solving the problem would be awarded a substantial bonus.

Secondly, they will be assigned an idea originally visualised by a client industry but which had not been developed beyond the venture stage, for lack of financial as well as technical resources. Work on this assignment is expected to be financed by the government to the extent of 50 per cent and 50 per cent by the institute. After the idea is developed, and the products is marketed commercially, the client industry will be required to pay back the total cost of research and development and also some kind of

royalty from the sales proceeds for a fixed time period to the personnel who developed it.

Emphasis on personnel

Thirdly, they will be engaged in developing appropriate technologies most needed to make the country's industry cost efficient and also new industrial and consumer products having import substitution value, export value or indigenous raw material usage value. These products and processes, after successful development, would be offered to any taker at actual research cost, plus a fee for the institute and royalty from proceeds of commercial exploitation of the product to the team of scientists which developed it at the rate of two to three per cent for about five years.

The operations and scope of the institute is expected to be programmed in accordance with the country's medium-term development strategy. In fact, it will form the hub of the entire development wheel with its spokes spraying out in every direction, the total developed plan has been shaped to take.

The emphasis of the institute would be entirely on its personnel. They will be awarded for their successes and if any one of its members proved to be unproductive again and again, he will be offered outside jobs like marketing, PR, etc.

It is believed that the country's economic development has reached a stage where it could exploit the facilities of the institute to its fullest measure. And since it will be established on a pattern very much different from that of the existing scientific and research institutes in the country, its chances of success will be brighter.

Although it will be financed largely through private endowment, its chief is expected to be given direct access to the highest decision making authority in the country. There will be no red tape or bureaucratic stranglehold on the institute so that it could operate with full freedom and take its suggestions on scientific and technological matters to the very top man.

It is also being mooted to pick up the brightest post-graduate youngsters and attach them to the seniors in various fields working at the institute. These youngsters, who will be selected strictly on merit, will also be paid lucrative salaries.

After about two years, the institute will be expanded to cater for teaching of applied sciences and sophisticated technologies. This is expected to result in increase in the population of experts who could replace the existing ineffective teaching staff at the university level. It is thought that the presence of such experts on the campuses would serve as a catalyst.

Foreign assistance

The whole idea is still in the formative stage. The concerned people are in the process of collecting and collating data and probing various possibilities. In the process, they are discussing it with foreign experts including Indian and South Korean.

Recently, Mr. Kwan Rim, president, Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology paid a visit to Pakistan in this connection and talked to a number of decision makers and attended a few of group meetings which included educationists, scientists, planners and industrialists.

While the idea is very attractive, there is a consensus among the experts to keep the operational scope of the institute initially at a very humble level.

There are, however, two very pertinent questions which have still to be answered.

First, how to mobilise the initial amount required to establish the institute.

Secondly, how lucrative the offers to the Pakistani scientists working abroad should be so that they do not suffer any kind of financial and living standard constraints if they decide to take up the challenge beyond a necessary measure of sacrifice associated with such patriotic gestures.

The Korean institute was established in early 60s financed by

the government originally to the tune of about 12 million dollars, half of which was contributed by the US. The American contribution was committed by President Johnson, when he had gone to Korea after meeting the camel driver, Basheer in Pakistan.

Initially, the Korean institute succeeded in attracting about 60 Korean scientists working abroad. This institute has so far helped in the advancement of pharmaceuticals, pesticides, various fertilisers, rice cultivation, rice bran oil, animal fodder, rice straw, etc. Some of the developments of the institute are also being exported to other countries like Saudi Arabia.

If an institute of this kind is set up in Pakistan, the country can benefit from it in the immediate future in textiles, agro-industries and for developing cost-efficient downstream products of the Pakistan Steel Mills.

However, there are still many an ifs and buts. If, indeed, a financially sound but privately endowed institute is established, will the bureaucracy keep itself away from it? If the institute operates on sound lines and becomes productive will the private sector be willing to exploit its potential?

Most of the industry today is still in the public sector. Will it have the imagination to operate in close liaison with the institute?

These questions could be answered only when the pudding is ready. If it tastes good few will resist eating it.

MINISTER ON DENATIONALIZATION OF UNITS

Karachi DAWN in English 2 Oct 83 p 12

[Text] Lahore, Oct. 1: The Federal Minister for Production Lt Gen. Saeed Qadir, has said the Government will consider returning the nationalised units to their owners if reasonable offers are given for them.

Talking to PPI here on Friday, the Minister said the Government wanted that the private sector should play its role in the economy of the country. The Government, he said, had already associated the private sector in the Fiat tractor factory and a truck assembling plant.

The Minister said all nationalised units were running in profit except four textile mills.

He said production in the nationalised units would further improve in coming years.

Replying to a question, he said the Government would only consider denationalising the units if amount offered was adequate and if an owner of nationalised units could return the money borrowed from banks for the unit.

The Minister said the Government could associate an owner of the nationalised unit as partner if he was willing, and could invest a reasonable amount in it.

Cement Shortage

Talking to newsmen on Saturday, Lt Gen Qadir said the cement plants run by the State Cement Corporation would be redesigned to use coal, instead of oil, as a source of energy. This would reduce the country's dependence on imported oil, and also control cement price.

The Minister said that Japan would assist Pakistan in this task and a team of Japanese experts would visit this country shortly to examine various aspects of the project and give their suggestions.

He said that the frequent rise in prices of oil in the past was the major factor behind the rise in cement price because Pakistan had to import oil in a large quantity to meet its requirements.

The Minister said the country had enough coal deposits and the only problem was their exploration.

In reply to a question, he said, the cost of the conversion of plants could not be estimated prior to recommendations and suggestions by the Japanese experts. He, however, said that the conversion would not affect production capacity of the plants or their expansion programme already finalised.

Replying to yet another question, he said there had been some shortage of cement in the country during the last few weeks because the Zeal Pak Cement plant remained closed owing to heavy rain. The plant, he said, had started functioning again and the shortage would be overcome soon.--PPI/APP

CSO: 4600/42

OMBUDSMAN TO HAVE REGIONAL OFFICES

Karachi DAWN in English 3 Oct 83 p 1

[Text] Mr Masud Zaman, Secretary to the Federal Ombudsman's Secretariat, has said that the present stress was on consolidating the functioning of the new organisation's headquarters at Islamabad.

"Progressively, it is, however, the intention to have the regional offices also", he said in an interview.

Such regional offices would be established "as we gather more experience together with greater experience of the volume and nature of work that is being generated", he stated.

Mr Zaman was in Karachi for a short stay during which he held meetings with senior officials of the Sind Government.

Replying to a question he said that the stress of the Federal Ombudsman, retired Chief Justice Sardar Mohammad Iqbal, was on the officers to maintain a "positive and helpful attitude to the complaints being received".

The other feature is the approach towards a "flexible relationship rather than a rigid hierarchy" which enables a "more fruitful and purposeful participation of officers at various levels".

Another aspect was the expediting of matters by personal meetings and contacts and explaining in greater depth the problems of the complainant to the concerned agency to bring about a healthy understanding of the problem and for finding viable solution thereto, he observed.

Referring to his recent visit abroad including the Scandinavian countries, Mr Masud Zaman said the Ombudsmen there "enjoy considerable moral authority".

He was confident that in Pakistan also the Ombudsman's organisation would "progressively play a vital role".

Stating that he noted "close understanding" between the Press and Ombudsman's organisation in the Scandinavian countries, Mr Zaman said "it is our desire that in Pakistan also our organisation maintains a close and fruitful relationship with the Press".

CSO: 4600/43

BRIEFS

DANISH FARM COMPUTER--Lahore, Oct. 1: Denmark will install micro-computer system in Pakistan to collect data associated with agricultural transaction to help bring prosperity to small farmers. This was stated by Mr. Axel Hvidtfeldt, leader of the visiting Danish delegation and Vice-President of Christian Rovsing A/S, in an exclusive interview to APP after a meeting with the Managing Director of PASSCO. The meeting was also attended by Danish Charge d'Affaires in Pakistan, Mr Mogens Prehn. APP [Text] [Karachi DAWN in English 2 Oct 83 p 4]

REOPENING OF POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTES DEMANDED--Lahore, Oct 1: The Supreme Students Council of Government Colleges of Technology and Polytechnic Institutes, Pakistan, has decided to reopen these institutes if the Government does not take any step in this direction. This was stated by the Chairman and Secretary of the Council while addressing a Press conference at the Lahore Press Club. The leaders of the Council maintained that since all the colleges and universities in the Punjab have been reopened the colleges of technology and polytechnic institutes should also be reopened. They lamented that a full one academic year of the students has been destroyed. They also demanded the release of five arrested students of the Rawalpindi College of Technology. [Text] [Karachi DAWN in English 2 Oct 83 p 6]

TALKS ON AIR TRAFFIC TRAINING--Preliminary talks were held recently in Stockholm on possible Swedish collaboration with Pakistan for the training of Pakistan Civil Aviation personnel in the field of air traffic services, fire and rescue operations at airports, says a CAA Press release. The talks were held between the Director-General of CAAs Air Vice-Marshal Khurshid Anwar Mirza, and his Swedish counterpart, Mr Bengt Johansson. Earlier, AVM Mirza studied the advanced airport technology at the two major airports of Sweden, namely, Stockholm and Malmo Stug. Sweden adopted this technology a few years ago and AVM Mirza found it suitable for training in Pakistan. Another important field of collaboration was the preparation of an air navigation plan for Pakistan to enable Pakistan to adopt advanced technology in various fields of airport operations. [Text] [Karachi DAWN in English 2 Oct 83 p 9]

UAE-PAKISTAN CABLE LINK--Abu Dhabi, Oct 2: The United Arab Emirates will be linked with Pakistan by a submarine cable that would be the first of its kind in the whole of the Indian Ocean. Mr Ali Salem al-Owais, General Manager of Emirtel, said in an interview that the UAE-Pakistan cable project, to be started soon, would be completed in more than two years.--PPI. [Text] [Karachi DAWN in English 3 Oct 83 p 6]

LAWYER ON SIND DISTURBANCES--Rawalpindi, Oct. 4: A. K. Brohi, a renowned lawyer said that the present disturbances in Sind are quite widespread and are because of prevailing sense of deprivation in Sind. He was informally talking to the members of the Rawalpindi High Court Bar. It has been further learnt that he urged the government to initiate a dialogue with the people and instead of quelling the disturbances forcefully should try to solve the problems politically. He also suggested that the people of Sind should have some sense of participation in the decision-making on state and government level. He stressed that the people of Sind in general are as patriotic as any people belonging to any of the provinces of Pakistan. [Text] [Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 5 Oct 83 p 1]

BOOKLET FORFEITED IN NWFP--Peshawar, Oct 3: The Government of NWFP has, under the West Pakistan Press and Publications Ordinance, 1963, forfeited all copies of the booklet, entitled "Haqeeqate Ushr" with immediate effect. The booklet contains objectional material.--PPI. [Text] [Karachi DAWN in English 4 Oct 83 p 4]

MAGAZINE FORFEITED IN PUNJAB--Lahore, Oct 3: Punjab Government has forfeited, with immediate effect, all copies of the English magazine "Shurah", dated June, 1983, issued from London, as it contains objectionable material.--APP. [Text] [Karachi DAWN in English 4 Oct 83 p 4]

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